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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VARIOUS DOINGS

IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES BRIEFLY CHARACTERIZED.

The Affectionate Mexicans—Moody's Bad Markmanship—What Is Coming? Cuban Annexation—Making It Hot For the Czar—"The Land of Boundless Opportunities" Again.

There are 111 species of poisonous snakes in America. It is safe to wager the whole 111 are less venomous than the Hughes-Hearst campaign will be.

As the Mexican raids increase "the affectionate regard in which President Diaz is held by his fellow countrymen," appears to grow more pronounced.

The news that Attorney General Moody will "aim to destroy the Standard Oil Co." will be received without thrills. The Moodys are bad marksmen.

Secretary Shaw is again distributing millions to the banks "to relieve the money stringency." This money stringency needs relieving so much of late, that one is tempted to ask, what's coming?

The Czar's postponement of his return to St. Petersburg, "because of the warmer weather," indicates that the revolution is still too hot to permit of anything but flight.

Roosevelt eats dinner with the Jackies on the Missouri. How Democratic! Query, will the effect be a decrease in desertions, or, what is practically the same thing, a bait to gullible recruits?

When the European powers partitioned Poland among themselves they did so for Poland's "good." American intervention (they might as well say annexation, and be done with it) in Cuba, is not for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and other American interests. Oh, No, the sole purpose is the establishment of law and order. Spoilation ever has a holy cry.

The capitalist press of Great Britain advises that Uncle Sam go in and annex Cuba as a duty owed to the world, etc. A peep behind the curtain will reveal that it is the British holder of American stocks that is prating of "duty to mankind." Then too the British colonial game is strengthened everytime some other nation goes out and steals a country.

A correspondent to "The Sun" says:

"In active working experience(hard grinding work) of thirty years upon such journals as the Scientific American and the Engineer, which I founded, owned and edited, and others, I obtained an insight into the publishing business, and among the managers of them I have many personal friends. Naturally, therefore, I "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." The gist of the matter is that there are too many writers for the market open to them. It is not out of the way to say that at a low estimate there are 1,000,000 manuscripts turned out annually in this country and mailed to publishers in the expectation that they will be read upon their merits which is a delusion and a snare. Not a tithe of them will be read even by title for it is a physical impossibility to do so with the average force at hand."

From which it appears that the gentleman who asserts that "this is a land of boundless opportunities for brainy people," was away off again.

GILLHAUS' TOUR.

Many Good Meetings Held in the Centennial State.

Silverton, Col., September 21.—Since my deportation from Cripple Creek by the officials, I have been to Salida and Leadville, where I found that the miners were compelled to take out a mine owners card, the only difference was that they did not have to sign away their lives as in Teller County.

Judge Owers issued an injunction against the mine owners issuing these cards but the ever willing Supreme Court dissolved the injunction and the miners are forced to take out the cards. The State of Colorado is corporation ridden.

From Leadville I went to Aspen and held several meetings, which were well attended; and at which the message of the S. L .P. was well received. From Aspen, I went to Grand Junction and held a number of meetings there, speaking at the Labor Day Celebration held under the auspices of the Carpenters in which the local of the I. W. .W took part. The local offered to furnish a speaker gratis. This did not suit the pure and simplers, so they brought on the notorious Tom Hydef of Denver as the speaker of the day. Hyder has a record in Denver whicly H. J. Brimble showed up in The People a few weeks ago. The I. W. W. local's proffer of a speaker was accepted under the following conditions: there was to be "No Mud Slinging" and "No Politics," as the mayor would not allow politics in the City Park where the celebration was held.

The first speaker was the mayor and then followed by Tom Hyder, whose speech consisted of several jokes, etc. After Hyder got through the chairman announced that the games would start immediately and we have another speaker. "August Gillhaus from New York," was the introduction I got.

Of course, the largest part of the crowd went off to see the games. But I spoke to those who remained.

The whole plan illustrates once more how the fakirs resort to deception to keep the workers from hearing the true principles of unionism. For that reason, I am not sorry it happened; it was a nail in the fakirs' own coffin.

I then left for Delta and held a number of meetings in different parts of the county. In Montrose I held three good meetings and expect something will accrue from them. In Ouray I ran into a bad streak of weather; rain every day.

I find that the message of the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Unionism is well received by the working class.

August Gillhaus,
National Organizer Socialist Labor Party.

RAILROADING WORSE THAN WAR

The railroads of the United States killed 9,703 people—an average of twenty-six a day—and injured 86,008—an average of 238 each twenty-four hours—in the fiscal year ended June 30, 190. These were the official figures made public the other day at Washington by the intrestate commerce commission. Of these, the passengers who met death numbered 537, while those who were injured totaled 10,457. In the previous year 441 passengers were killed and 9,111 injured.

In 1905 one passenger was killed for every 1,375,856 carried, and one injured for every 70,655 carried, while in 1904 1,622,267 passengers were carried for one killed, and 78,523 passengers were carried for one injured. In 1905 one employe in every twenty-one injured. With regard to trainmen—that it, enginemen, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—one trainman was killed for every 133 employed and one injured for every nine employed.

How Employes Suffer.

The figures of the casualities among railroad employes are given as follows:

Class—	Killed.	Injured.
Trainmen	1,990	29,853
Switchmen and watchmen	136	883
Other employes	1,235	36,007

The number of persons other than employes and passengers killed was 5,805; injured, 8,718. Of these deaths of trespassers numbered 4,865, and injured 5,251.

The total number of casualities to persons other than employesc from being struck by trains, locomotives, or cars, was 4,569 killed and 4,163 injured, divided as follows:

At highway crossings—Passengers killed, 1, injured, 10; other persons killed 837, injured, 1,564.

At stations—Passengers killed, 24, injured, 90; other persons killed, 381, injured, 571.

At other points along track—Pessengers killed, 6; injured, 37; other persons killed, 3,320; injured, 1,891.

Mileage of Railroads.

The commissions made public also statistics of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1905, based on reports of the companies as required by law. These show:

Total single track railway mileage in the United States—218,101, or 4,106 more than at the end of 1904.

Operated mileage, substantially complete—216,971, including 7,568 miles of line used under trackage rights.

Aggregate length of railways mileage, including track of all kinds—306,796 miles.

Number of railway corporations—2,167.

Number of roads in the hands of receivers—26.

The reported number of persons on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States June 30, 1905, was 1,382,196—an average of 637 employes per 100 miles of line.

HUGHES AND HEARST: A PAIR.

The personal pronoun is much used by Hearst. "I say"; "I believe"; "I feel"; "I introduced"; "I have"; "I am in favor of," are a few of the very many connections in which it is used in a single speech. From a "candidate of the plain people," this frequent repetition of "I," "I," is not without meaning. Hearst is an aristocrat, not a democrat. He is not a true representative of "the plain people." These encourage rule from below upward; but Hearst practices it from above downward. Hearst is not concerned with what "the people say"; "the people believe"; "the people feel"; "the people introduced"; "the people have"; or "the people favor"; they have no say; they have no beliefs, feelings, initiative, possessions or convictions; his newspaper trust, his wealth, his personality, allied with a strong capitalist faction, dominates them all, making of the "democracy" a movement of, by and for Hearst and all that he stands for; instead of a movement of, by and for the whole people, irrespective of classes and interests.

In his aristocratic attitude toward "the plain people," Hearst, despite his alleged democracy, is typically capitalistic. The entire capitalist class, as represented by the Republican party and its candidate, Hughes, holds to the aristocratic viewpoint. Its greatest mind, Alexander Hamilton, believed candidly in government of, by, and for the elite of the dominant class; hence his theories of protection, which Hearst shares; and of centralized government from the President and Senate downward, which Hearst practices. On account of these aristocratic ideas, "the masses" have always held aloof from "the classes"; and have generally attributed the Republican victories, since the war, to fraud, as in the national counting out of Tilden; and to force, as in the threat of a panic in the event of Bryan's election.

Hearst appeals to the democratic feeling; to the instinctive class hatred which it engenders. He lauds democracy, but does not practice it. He declaims upon the necessity of its return, but will not consent to those great fundamental changes in private ownership of land and capital which alone will make it possible. Hearst does not favor Socialism. Nor does Hughes. Hearst is essentially Hughes and Hughes essentially Hearst. They are an aristocratic capitalist pair, differing only in form, but not in substance. They are factional mouthpieces of the same ultra-capitalist class.

To vote for either Hearst or Hughes, is to vote for capitalism, in its most revolting features. It is to vote for the rotten, parasitic overlords of modern times, and their robber possessions, against true democracy, the democracy founded in and inseparable from Socialism. Intelligent workingmen will refuse to so vote. Instead they will vote against the aristocrats and capitalists, Hughes and Hearst, for the Socialist Labor Party candidate, Jackson. Such a vote will not only be a vote in favor of government of, by and for the people, but also in favor of the social ownership of land and capital that will make popular government possible.

JACKSON ADDRESSES

WORKERS IN SIX INDUSTRIAL CENTERS IN STATE.

Good Meetings Greet Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor at Ilion, Gloversville, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Troy and Mechanicsville.

Fort Edward, N. Y., September 26.—Thomas H. Jackson, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, was here to-day. Speaking of his tour, beginning at Ilion, N. Y., Jackson said:

"At Ilion, I found the propertiless class employed in the Remington Typewriter Company's plant and the Remington Arms Company. They are not organized against their masters—Why should they be? They receive at the end of 10, 20, 30 and 40 years' service a hand out of a sum of money covering about $1 or so for each year of slavery. Nevertheless, much work can be done among them. Much of the labor is skilled. A meeting was held there, Comrade Rapp coming from Utica to give assistance. Eight booklets were sold and one lone slave subscribed to the Weekly People for six months.

"At Gloversville the Section had rented Concordia Hall for a meeting. Oppressively hot weather kept many from attending. A few unclass-conscious workers were present besides the S. L. P. members, also several S. P. members. These latter were seen and not heard.

"At Amsterdam I found Arthur Playford and Dr. Ensign of Rotterdam Junction on hand to carry on the agitation. A good meeting was held at which the wage workers showed their appreciation of S. L. P. and I. W. W. principles. Eleven booklets were sold.

"In Schenectady rain prevented a meeting the first night scheduled . But on Friday evening a meeting was held in the city park at which Gunn, Wallace, the candidate for attorney-general, myself, and a comrade who graduated from the Socialist party into the revolutionary party, were the speakers. Forty-eight booklets were sold and much literature disposed of."

Digressing from his tour a moment, Jackson said of conditions in Schenectady:

"It may be thought by some S. L. P. members that a great influx to the S. L. P. should be expected from the I. W. W. membership in Schenectady. Gauging the time necessary to educate the unclass-conscious worker up to the point of our party's position, an immediate response to our call can not be expected there and also would be dangerous.

"The I. W. W. in Schenectady is healthy and tremendously enthusiastic as evidenced when the first conflict was precipitated by the A. F. of L. in striking because of the employment of an I. W. W. crane man whom their organization had rejected.

"At the meeting to take action upon the matter over 2,500 Industrial Workers attended, overflowing the hall, onto the sidewalk. It appears that after the I. W. W. took its firm position to stand by their member, either the company or the A. F. of L. fakirs were instrumental in having to bone of contention, removed from the scene of tention, removed from the scene of conflict.

"The situation from both the I. W. W. and S. L. P. in Schenectady is highly encouraging. The work of education is well carried on by the Section. A great amount of our literature is being absorbed by the different I. W. W. locals and that is what will bring the big results in that I. W. W. stronghold."

Then Jackson dwelt on the Troy meetings.

He said that two very good ones were held on Saturday the 22nd, and Sunday the 23rd. At the second, the police interfered. The right of free assembleage was asserted; and P. De Lee and Frank Passonna, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, were arrested. They were released on bail; and in court next day demanded a trial by jury. The case was then adjourned to the following Friday. The Troy Socialist Labor Party will fight it out.

"Comrades De Lee, Passonno, candidate for lieut.-governor, of Troy, Noonan of Schenectady, and Ensign of Rotterdam Junction, were with me at Mechanicsville. Not a large meeting by any means, but judging by the sale of literature and other manifestations those who did attend, braving the chill night air, can be depended upon to take their part in labor's conflict later on. Twenty-five booklets were sold, and two subs to the Weekly People taken.

FOR SOCIALIST POLITICAL UNITY

Fort Worth, Texas, Socialist Party Local Passes Resolution.

Fort Worth, Texas, September 23.—Socialist Club, Local 37, has passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party in placing a ticket in the field in the State of Texas, has been accused, in an article addressed to this club, as raising its head in the interest of capitalism; and

Whereas, While we may differ with the Socialist Labor Party as to the tactics to be employed, we boldly assert that the action taken by the Socialist Labor Party, of Colorado in defense of the workers, brushes away all ground upon which the accuser can stand, and hereafter we want the question fairly and squarely discussed and, therefore,

We recommend that our leaders invite those of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas to a joint discussion of the points at issue, with a view of coming together in the near future that we may present a solid front to our only enemy, the capitalist class; and, be it

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send to the "Appeal to Reason" and the Weekly People a copy of these resolutions for publication.

Adopted by the club.

GOOD WORK DONE

BY KATZ AND BROOKS IN WESTERN NEW YORK CITIES.

Meetings Held In Owego, Waverly, Elmira, Corning and Hornell—Subscriptions To Party Press Rolled Up—Revolutionary Element Growing Among Socialist Partyites—Working Class Conditions.

Hornell, N. Y., September 30.—My last report was dated September 15. Since then Samuel L. Brooks, organizer of Section Broome County, has accompanied me. We left Binghamton September 16, and held meetings at Owego, Waverly, Elmira, Corning and Hornell, the Maple City, where we are now.

It is an established fact that the best weapon of a working class organization is its press. The work of the agitator may enthuse many for a while, but to leave a lasting impression and to draw the members of the working class* nearer to the Socialist Labor Party, we must reach them every week through the party press. There is no better way of measuring actual results accomplished than by the number of subscribers to the party press secured.

While securing signers to the Socialist Labor Party petition lists, thereby coming in contact with very large numbers of workingmen, I found that the revolutionary spark is among them; to get them to read the real working class paper, The People, is what must be done. S. L. Brooks and I concentrated, therefore, our efforts upon the securing of subsiribers to the Weekly People, with satisfactory results. We secured, in the two weeks past, eighty new readers. In Elmira, forty for the Weekly People and one for the German party organ; in Owego, the home of Mrs. T. C. Platt, ten; the rest at Binghamton, Corning and Hornell.

We did not secure all the subs at meetings; about half were gathered in the shops, foundries, and the railroad yards. The greatest obstacle in getting subs is the fact that only a small percentage of the wage workers have the required cash in their pockets.

At the plant of the Owego Bridge Company, only one man had the money and he subscribed. The others enjoyed so much "prosperity" that there was not the price of a half-yearly subscription among them all put together. (This is no joke). The wages received by these men for the hardest kind of labor is from twelve to fourteen cents per hour.

In Elmira we secured fourteen subs at one meeting; and last night, here in Hornell, ten. Many more were willing to take the paper, but told us that they, being railroad men, they get paid only once a month, and quarters are as scarce among them as hen's-teeth, three days after pay day. Others again have the money, but have it at home. In such cases we take their address and pay them a visit. So it happens that after calling at their homes we must, after having convinced the husband or son, also convince the wife or mother, which is not always an easy job.

In one case at Elmira, a bright young Italian-American silk worker told us to call at his home, that he would tell his mother to pay us the money, if he should not be home. We called; his mother wanted to know if we would give prizes with the paper. When we told her no, she closed her pocketbook and wanted to close the door, when the younger brother, who was at home, reminded his mother that the elder brother, who was evidently the breadwinner of the family, wanted the subscription to be paid without fail. She thereupon parted with the money.

Binghamton has 50,000 population, Elmira nearly 40,000; both cities have many industries and pure and simple unions galore, but the Socialist party has no locals there, at least we could not discover any. The first Socialist party local we encountered was at Corning, Steuben County, and here in Hornell. The working class element among them are willing to inform themselves and treat us as comrades. The revolutionary element is growing among the Socialist partyites.

Brooks and I shall go from here to Wellsville, Olean, Salamanaca, Jamestown, then to Dunkirk; and make the gathering of subscribers to the press of the Socialist Labor Party the gauge wherewith to measure results.

Rudolph Katz, State Organizer,
Socialist Labor Party, New York.

IN NEW JERSEY.

State Organizer Bernine Reports On His Work.

Trenton, N. J., October 1.—After a week spent in the gathering of signatures, a hard task on account of the extreme heat, I opened the campaign in New Brunswick, N. J. ,

Two meetings were held, at which thirty books were sold. Met with the Hungarian Federation which body is anxious to affiliate directly with the Socialist Labor Party. I secured the services of four Hungarians who will distribute literature at the factory gates during the fall months. New Brunswick boasts three women to one man.

The comrades there are having a hard time of it, being called "snakes," and "devils" by the church people who are contributing their pennies toward building two new churches.

I want to call particular attention to Joe Wallace, a young Hungarian lad not quite twenty-one years old, who is teaching himself to read, using S. L. P. books for the purpose. This lad should be cared for by the S. L. P. by being placed in a position where he can come in direct contact with intelligent members. He is a coming militant of the first order.

I reached Trenton Thursday afternoon, September 27. About 7.30 p. m. I picked up a box and carried it across the street. Several valiant toughs threatened to kick the stuffing out of me. I felt blue, but I climbed on the box and soon there was a crowd who looked at me as if they thought I was astray from a menagerie. I sold one book and I still felt blue.

The next day I hunted up Comrade Johnson, lately from New York, held another meeting that night, sold two books. Very much discouraged, Saturday night held a meeting in the outskirts, gave two books away. Felt worse.

Comrade Johnson and I went to Front and Broadway, opened up at 9 p. m., held a good crowd, sold eleven books. Felt better.

Sunday afternoon addressed the Italian Federation on the proper form of organization. This organization is discussing the advisability of joining the American movement. The convention which meets soon will decide the matter and from present indication the S. L. P. will be favored.

After hearing the talk to the Italians several Socialist party members present urged me to remain until Friday, so as to talk to the S. P. local here. At this time I cannot say anything as to unity. The Socialist sentiment seems to be strong here, but needs to go through the clarifying process.

Theo. Bernine, *
State Organizer for New Jersey.

RHODE ISLAND ATTENTION!!

Comrades who have nomination papers are urgently requested to observe that it is necessary to secure all signatures promptly before the 8th inst. On that day all papers should be brought to meeting room, 81 Dyer street, Room 8.

Henry O'Neil, Organizer,
Section Providence.

SOUTHERN PEONAGE

NEGRO WORKMEN MURDERED BY WHOLESALE IN RAILROAD CAMPS.

Held in Inforced Servitude Death is the Penalty if They Attempt to Escape—Seven "Prominent" Men to be Tried in Tennessee.

The following account of the government investigation of Tennessee peonage cases, which appeared in the Sunday issue of the Philadelphia North American of Sunday, Sept. 23 reveals one of the reasons why it becomes "necessary" to lynch negroes. "Necessity" for a lynching arises when the negro workmen become refractory under the most brutal of exploitation. It is then that he becomes a danger to the nation and the family and "deserves" death.

(Special to the North American.)

Knoxville, Tenn., September 22.—Inspector Thomas, who had recently completed an investigation of peonage in North Carolina, was assigned to investigate conditions prevailing in railroad construction camps located in Eastern Tennessee, particularly those against which complaints had been lodged, located in Blount county, some fifty miles from this city.

In the heart of the mountains, a thousand or more negroes divided into some half a dozen camps run by contractors under W. J. Oliver, a millionaire contractor, are building the Bushnell, N. C., extension of the Southern Railway. Nearly all these camps are on the Little Tennessee river, which is little more than a mountain torrent at the furthermost camp, known as Oliver Camp No. 5.

Prominent Men Accused.

Conditions, he says, were terrible. He declares that they are ten time worse than those he unearthed in North Carolina. Hundreds of ignorant negroes lured to that section by the rosy statements of labor agents, were found in a state of slavery that almost belies credibility. A negro's life appeared to have less value than a mule's.

The seven defendants, for whom the deputies of United States Marshel W. A. Dunlap have been looking, are well-known men and well connected. They are Robert B. Oliver, James Condon, James Holland, Martin Condon, Carl Burger, G. S. Nighbert and Gordon Harrison.

Robert B. Oliver is a brother of the millionaire contractor, W. J. Oliver, and is associatel with him in the contracting business. The two Condons are relatives of Martin Condon, millionaire snuff manufacturer of New York. Carl Burger is a well-konwn young man of Maryville, the county seat of Blount county, scene of the alleged outrages. Nighbert, Harrison and Holland held positions of importance and responsiblity in the camps.

Indictments contain twenty-five counts and more than one victim of peonage, in some instances women, are mentioned in each count.

Murder by Wholesale.

The cold charges in the indictment do not give an idea of the terrors and horrors of the eponage situation in Blount county. The stories related by 100 witnesses, who gave their evidence before the Grand Jury; the stories told by the white natives, including fishermen, and as related pictures the conditions.

Becoming dissatisfied within a few days after their arrival, many of the workers hoped to leave, but found, to their horror, that they could not. An armed guard and a dead line just without the camp kept them.

The guard was maintained day and night, and no less than fourteen dead bodies of neogroes testify to its efficacy. These bodies have been recovered from the waters of the Little Tennessee river; others, sunken and weighted securely, may never be recovered.

The peonage cases come up for trail at the special session of the Federal court, which will be called, it is said, at an early date.

CRIPPLE CREEK, ATTENTION!

All Socialists and other workingmen of Cripple Creek, Colo. are most cordially invited to attend a public meeting to be held Sunday, October 17. 1906. The place and hour of the meeting will be fully advertised as soon as determined upon. Watch for announcements. A member of the Socialist Labor Party will lecture on Socialism.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER II.

THE MODERN MACHINE INDUSTRY AND FACTORY SYSTEM.

The inauguration of the modern machine industry and factory system, occurred in the decade 1790-1800. Its foundations were laid amid momentous events. Inspired by the British Board of Trade, and, acting under the direction of the comprehensive, bold and energetic, first lord of trade, Charles Townshed, Great Britain had, in 1765, made plain that the spirit of colonial administration was to make the colonies, in the expressive language of the historian Palfrey, "an auxiliary to British trade." Then were fanned into flame the long smoldering fires of revolution. The colonies, full of ideals of independence, religious, social, political and industrial, and living amid boundless opportunities for their realization, had long been dimly conscious of their status as a field of exploitation. Beginning with the Navigation act of 1660, restricting colonial exports and imports to Great Britain, the English Parliament had passed, by the year 1763, no less than twenty-nine separate acts, tending to weave the cords of English embryonic capitalism tightly about the still feebler beginnings of American capitalism; strangling the latter in their very inception. The colonies were prohibited from engaging in manufacture, coining their own money, selling land to other than British subjects, cutting down pine trees under any pretense, engaging in banking, conducting foreign and intercolonial commerce in any other than English vessels, and from engaging in any pursuit, aside from agriculture, in conflict with English interests. As the American historical writer, George W. Greene (in his "Historical View of the American Revolution") well puts it: "Thus the relation of England to her colonies, which might have been a relation of mutual good offices, became, on her part a mere business relation; founded on the principle of capital and labor and conducted with a single eye to her own interests. They formed for her a market of consumption and supply, consuming large quantities of her manufactures, and supplying her, at the lowest rates, with many objects that she required for her own consumption. What she sent out as raw material, she returned prepared for use. Her ship owners grew rich as they carried the sure freight to and fro. Her manufacturers gave free play to their spirit of enterprise, for their market was secured to them by a rigorous monopoly. She had the exclusive right of buying, and therefore bought upon her own terms; the exclusive right of selling, and therefore set her own price. If with all these restrictions and obstacles the colonies still continued to grow in wealth and strength, it was because in a new country where land was cheap, the spirit of industry could not be crushed from a distance of three thousand miles by the spirit of monopoly."

"The spirit of industry," here referred to, manifested itself in "illegal" ways—ways that expressed the yearning for independence and the smoldering discontent burning within the colonies—ways that hastened the development of acute conflict and created the revolution. The Maine lumbermen, for instance, forced by the needs of the ship industry and shipping of New England, to whom the pines were essential, resolutely disregarded the prohibition against the cutting down of the trees, and carried on a running fight with the royal surveyors. The merchants and ship-owners, aided and abetted the lumbermen, as they did smugglers. Lawyers and physicians enriched the wardrobes of themselves, wives and daughters, with material that was liable to confiscation; farmers and handicraftsmen daily placed on their tables articles that only could be placed there in violation of the law; even the rigid clergy were among the generations of law-breakers developed by the restrictive acts of Great Britain's growing capitalism.

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It was only when the English parliament began to hamper and curtail internal production and commerce that the colonies began to move toward a realization of their dream of independence, for which their inhabitants had left the Old World and migrated hither. As Greene well (and naively) puts it: "When a hatter was forbidden to take more than two apprentices at a time, or any apprentice for less than seven years,—when he was encouraged to buy slaves, and forbidden to use them in the only way he could make his purchase profitable,—he felt aggrieved, deeply aggrieved. But when he was forbidden to send his hats to an adjacent colony that was ready to pay him a fair price for them, and to which he could send them without inconvenience or risks, and get something in return that he wanted very much, he felt that the legislator who made these laws for him had made them in wanton defiance of his interests and his rights." Woolen manufacturers were subjected to similar restraints; and iron could be taken from the mine only on condition that it be manipulated into value by English hands.

It was under these repressive circumstances that the spirit of American defiance and independence rapidly grew. It acquired volume and force, as the colonists, led by the land-owners, shippers, merchants, financiers, handicraftmasters and lawyers, developed successively the ideas of union, congress, non-importation and separation; the first two of which evolved out of the defensive alliance made necessary by the French and Indian wars, which were primarily British trade wars, as Franklin showed; the second of which became weapons of offense and defense as the oppression of Great Britain increased.

In order to put an end to the practical defiance of its arbitrary decrees and crush out the growing revolt against its authority—in a word, enforce the policy of economic exploitation in the interests of its embryonic capitalist class—Great Britain was compelled to resort to political coercion. She sought to suppress colonial government, which, inspired by the ideals of independence, and dominated by the land owners, ship owners, merchants, financiers, handicraftmasters and lawyers, had become the center of defiance and revolution. She sent tyrannical governors to preside over the colonial assemblies, veto their acts of legislation, and, with the aid of troops, disperse them when, hostile and unyielding, they refused to enforce His Majesty's decrees as proclaimed by themselves. When the colonial assemblies, going over the heads of the colonial governors, sent commissions and petitions urging and demanding relief and redress from both parliament and king, increased usurpation and oppression was the answer. The result was to transfer the scene of the struggle from the Parliament to the battlefield. The American Revolution followed. Independence was declared and won, and the nation founded—the united colonies became the United States of America.

THE FRUITS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The dominant classes—the land owners, slave-holders, merchants, shippers, financiers, and embryo capitalists generally—were now enabled to carry on their various branches of exploitation under a government that favored development instead of extinction. They had full sway, for, despite the opposition of the ideal elements and the idealistic rallying cries of the revolution—viz: "no taxation without representation"; "government exists only by the consent of the governed," "all men are created free and equal"—there was no representation for the landless, the propertiless, the unprivileged and the chattel slaves. Though all the taxes were paid out of the surplus value expropriated from them by the dominant class, they were governed regardless of their consent; nay they were often reduced to submission whenever the interests of their overlords demanded. Freedom and equality could not and did not exist, where less than one-fourth of the population were so situated that they could meet the high property requirements, vote, and be heard in the councils of the nation. Franklin, Jefferson, and other noble men, representatives of the ideal element, fought the retention of slavery and a suffrage based on property restrictions; but in vain. Happily, the wisdom and loftiness of their course was soon vindicated by subsequent events: the sturdy democracy of the west early forced the extension of the suffrage, regardless of property qualifications; while the great Civil War abolished chattel slavery. These two great factors rectified the mistakes of the majority in the constitutional convention; and made the nation what its most advanced founders intended it should be—a land of political equality and independence.

A WONDERFUL DECADE!

The constitution of the nation was hardly adopted, and the first presidential cabinet scarcely formed, when, in 1791, that far-seeing genius and patron saint of American capitalism, Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the Treasury, delivered his famous report on manufactures, with its policy of government aid and protection to capitalist interests. This policy was not altogether new. Of French and English origin, it was foreshadowed as early as 1780 in the commercial argument against separation delivered by the loyalist governor of Pennsylvania, Joseph Galloway. As a contrast to the policy pursued by Great Britain in her repression of the colonies, quoted above from the American historical writer, Greene, this argument is both instructive and illuminating. Said Galloway in part:

"When America shall have a separate and distinct interest of her own to pursue, her views will be enlarged, her policy will be exerted to her own benefit, and her interest, instead of being united with, will become not only different from, but opposite to, that of Great Britain. She will readily perceive that manufactures are the great foundation of commerce, that commerce is the great means of acquiring wealth, and that wealth is necessary to her own safety. With these interesting prospects before her, it is impossible to conceive that she will not exert her capacity to promote manufactures and commerce. Laws will be made granting bounties to encourage it, and duties will be laid to discourage or prohibit foreign importations. By these measures her manufactures will increase, her commerce will be extended, and, feeling the benefits of them as they rise, her industry will be exerted until she shall not only supply her own wants, but those of Great Britain itself with all the manufactures made with her own materials." How prophetic!

Born of the opposing interests of the capitalists of England and the United States—such was the inspiration of Hamilton!

Hamilton's report showed that, despite British repression and the hardships of the Revolutionary war, several important branches of manufacture had grown up and flourished. Among these leather, iron, wool, flax, paper, hats, carriages, etc., are enumerated. (By manufactures, handicrafts undoubtedly are meant, for manufactures in the modern sense did not then exist.)

Two years after the delivery of this report, in 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, and Samuel Slater erected the first cotton spinning mill at Pawtucket, R. I., "a wood built structure, two stories in height." In 1796, in New York city, John Fitch constructed and experimented with the first steam propeller. In the year following, Asa Whitmore of Massachusetts, invented a machine for carding wool, which the eloquent John Randolph of Roanoke declared "operated as though it possessed a soul." From a state oppressed to a state-aided embryo—from handicraft united mainly with agriculture to industry based on machinery operating as though "it possessed a soul"—such was the revolution that caused the decade 1790-1800 to be an epoch-making one in the industrial evolution of the country.

Succeeding decades carried this revolution still further, with increasing momentum. Hamilton's plans, though greatly frustrated by his opponents, took root and were carried to greater success during the administration of his successor, Gallatin. The cotton industry, the first great industry called into creation by the political and mechanical revolution, underwent great improvements. Whitney's invention ginned the cotton; the machinery of Slater's mill spun it into yarn; from whence it went to spinners who wove it into cloth on hand looms. In 1812, Francis C. Lowell and his brother-in-law Patrick S. Jackson, aided by a practical mechanic, Paul Moody, erected at Lowell, Mass., a mill in which were combined all the operations necessary for converting the raw cotton into the finished product. Had Randolph seen the machines in this mill he surely must have thought that they operated as though they possessed a variety of souls.

EFFECTS OF NEW INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM ON OLD.

The effects of this transformation were immense; and widely felt. The results achieved by the cotton industry, which is the most typical example of the change, illustrates this. In 1791, it was computed by Hamilton that of all the clothing of the inhabitants of the country, four-fifths were made by themselves, and that great quantities of coarse cloth for bedding were made in households. In 1830, forty years after the delivery of Hamilton's report, and the epoch-making decade of 1790-1800, the capital employed in cotton manufacture, amounted to the then enormous sum of $40,614,984. There were 795 mills working 1,246,503 spindles and 33,506 looms. They produced 230,461,000 yards of cloth that weighed 59,604,926 pounds, and were valued at $26,000,000. These mills employed 117,622 persons, mainly women and children, whose wages amounted to $10,294,944, or an average of a little over $62 a year. Stebbin's "Eighty Years' Progress of the United States," commenting on the figures relating to the textile output quoted above, says frankly: "It is obvious that this large and sudden production of cloth could have found vent only by supplanting the work of families and hand looms, and, of course, by pressing hard upon the spinners of yarn." Thus, not only is the damage to domestic industry admitted, but the pressure upon the spinners of yarn, is taken as a matter "of course."

These figures and the commentary made upon them, however striking they may be, but faintly convey to the mind the full extent of the destructive effects of the modern machine industry and factory system upon domestic industry associated with agriculture, in the North Atlantic states. In order to realize this, the very vivid picture of them drawn from nature by Horace Greely, in Chapter VI., P. 49 of his "Recollections of A Busy Life," must be contemplated. Here it is:

"All in vain. The times were what were termed 'hard,'—that is, almost every one owed and scarcely any one could pay. The rapid stride of British manufactures, impelled by the steam engine, spinning jenny and power loom, had utterly undermined the household fabrications whereof Londonderry was a prominent focus; my mother still carded her wool and flax, spun her yarn and wove her woollen, linen and tow cloth; but they found no market at living prices; our hops sold for little more than the cost of bagging; and, in short, we were bankrupt. . . . In fact, I do not know how much property would have paid $1,000 in New Hampshire in 1820, when almost everyone was hopelessly involved, every third farm was in the sheriff's hands, and every poor man leaving for 'the West,' who could raise the money requisite for getting away. Everything was cheap, dog cheap,—British goods especially so; yet the comparatively rich were embarassed and the poor were often compulsorily idle and on the brink of famine. I have not been much of a Free Trader since."

BASIC CAUSE OF FARMERS' BANKRUPTCY.

There is certainly a striking presentation of the havoc wrought by the modern machine industry and factory system on domestic industry allied with agriculture. Greely erred though, in attributing this condition of affairs exclusively to British manufactures. Cotton was a protected industry; yet, as we have seen, precisely the same condition of affairs existed among cotton as existed among woolen spinners. Farther, statistics show that in the year 1820, the year of which Greely wrote so vividly, the manufacture of woolens, while not enjoying the same degree of protection as the manufacture of cotton, had, nevertheless, already attained considerable proportions. According to these statistics, in 1810 it was estimated that woolens to the value of $25,608,788, were made in this country, mostly in families; while in 1820 the value of woolens made in factories exclusively was $4,413,068. This is more than one-sixth of the value of the family products of a decade ago. In quantity, owing to the cheaper cost of production of machine-made commodities, it was most assuredly another sixth as large. This immense addition to the output of the woolen products of families would alone have seriously affected the prices obtained by the latter; the importations from Great Britain only served to accentuate an already bad condition. In fact, this immense addition could not fail to affect only the "living prices" Greely's mother was accustomed to receiving for her flax and woolens, but the price of all the farm products which depended for their strength on the returns of home industry, as well. A large supply of commodities is an indication that less social labor is necessary to their production than was formerly the case; while a small supply is an indication that increased social labor is required. The mechanical ingenuity of the modern machine industry combined with the greater efficiency of the division of labor carried on under the factory system, makes possible a vast reproduction of commodities at less socially necessary labor than under home industry united with agriculture. The result is a serious fall in the exchange values and prices of the commodities produced by home industry, together with those of the farm products dependent upon them. This is why it was that, in Greely times, the woolen and cotton mills were enabled to supplant home industry; "times were what were termed 'hard'"; "everything was cheap, dog cheap"; farm values depreciated, and the farmers were bankrupt, compelling them, if possible, to migrate to "the West"; or drift to the cities in search of an occupation and employment, as did Greely himself, when the required means for migration westward were not available. It was the triumph of the great modern machine industry and factory system over small individual domestic production; the trumph of land and machinery owned by capitalists and operated by wage labor, over the land and machinery owned and operated by the producers themselves.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

I. W. W. CONVENTION

CONTINUES ITS GOOD WORK IN BEHALF OF CORRECT ORGANIZATION.

Sixth Day's Session.

Chicago, September 22.—The obstructionists are keeping up their tactics of delay only to go down in defeat time after time. After a long debate the protest against MacKinnon of Housesmiths' Local 370 of New York, registered by Building Trades Local 95, was withdrawn to avoid further delay, and MacKinnon was seated with full vote. Gilchrist of Mixed Local 215, Pittsburg, and Moore of Printers' Local 209, Chicago, their motions not prevailing, withdrew.

The convention arose from sitting as committee of the whole and the report was adopted after a severe parliamentary duel. To avoid any unnecessary delay at a critical time, Delegate De Leon moved that the Chairman appoint, with the consent of the house, committees on: rules, legislation, resolutions, and statutes of transportation department locals. The legislation committee was stricken out by amendment, and the others were still under consideration when the convention adjourned. Those trying to block the work of the convention tried to have adjournment made over to Monday, but after a hard fight the wage slave delegates defeated the attempt, and the convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

The New York Capmakers' Local sent message of fraternal greeting.

Chicago, Ill., September 22.—Defeat after defeat to-day (Saturday) followed the attempts of the reactionary element to nullify and delay the purposes of the convention. The reactionaries in pursuance of their futile plot to conquer the convention by wearing out the delegates, consumed four hours of the convention's time in talking all around and about but nowhere touching, the question of the seating of Daniel MacKinnon, the delegate of House and Bridge Constructors' Union 370 of New York, who was protested by Building Trades Local 95 of that city. Delegate Augustine of 95, who made the protest for his local, to block the game of the reaction, withdrew his protest, after violent efforts by the opposition to keep it still before the house, but on which the earnest delegates finally beat them out. On the withdrawal of the protest, MacKinnon was finally seated with his full vote of four.

The protest against Local 370 was registered by Augustine on the grounds that it was not a true industrial union but a craft union; that its charter was issued over the head of the New York Council, and in violation of an agreement between same and the G. E. B.; and that the Local was chartered too late to be eligible to representation in this convention. French, Fischer and Moskowitz supported the protest.

Secretary Trautmann and President Sherman stated that the charter had been granted for the purpose of bringing the industrial question involved before the convention in a test case. Then the obstructionists took the floor and began their usual tactics, up till noon.

The afternoon session was begun by the chair ruling out of order a motion by Wm. R. Fox, that the protest be withdrawn. The chair was appealed from, but his decision was sustained. It was at this time that David Gilchrist of Pittsburg, and Moore of a Chicago printers' local withdrew.

Directly subsequent to the seating of MacKinnen, De Leon moved that the committee of the whole rise and report to the convention. McMullen, Hendricks and other anti-revolutionists now made the effort to keep the convention tied up in committee of the whole a little longer, but after a severe parliamentary duel were defeated, and the committee of the whole rose from its four day session.

Assistant Secretary Edwards read the report of the committee, and De Leon moved to concur in the report. The attempt to create further delay by moving to divide the recommendations of the committee of the whole was defeated by a motion by Bert Rugg of Cleveland to table.

On motion by Markley the previous question was put, to the great discomfiture of those who wanted to obstruct by further debate.

The original motion of De Leon, to concur in the report of the committee of the whole was then carried by the vote of 375 to 243, the usual cheers following the vote of St. John and Ryan, who continue with Hesselwood, St. John's alternate, to stand with the revolutionists. St. John and Ryan cast 109 votes each.

It being after five, De Leon, to save time and avoid if possible a Sunday session, moved that the chairman appoint the following committees, which could then be occupied over Sunday with their work:

1. A committee of three on Rules.
2. A commitee of five, appointed with the consent of the house, on Constitution.
3. A committee of five on Resolutions, also appointed by the consent of the house.
4. A special committee to look into the status of the Transportation Department locals.

After heated debate, the clause of the motion referring to committee on Constitution was stricken out, leaving the other three.

An attempt made at this juncture to adjourn the convention till Monday and thus lose a whole day with the important committees still unformed after a full week's session, was defeated after a hard struggle and at seven o'clock at night the delegates decided to meet again at nine Sunday morning.

Seventh Day's Session.

Chicago, Ill., September 23.—The most important event of to-day, Sunday, in the I. W. W. convention was the unanimous decision to have a stenographic report of the rest of the convention. The reaction, of course, made another attempt to prevent a stenographic report which would hold them up to the working class for the traitors they are, but the attempt was puny, and fell flat of iself. The bug-a-boo of enormous expense, some $2,000 or $3,000 which was held up to the delegates as the reason for not having the report, was neatly punctured by Albert Ryan, the revolutionary miner, De Leon, and Edwards, editor of the Industrial Worker, the last two of whom spoke from practical experience. C. H. Duncan of Washington made the motion for the report, and prolonged applause from both floor and galleries followed the announcement of the unanimous vote in its favor.

The next most important event was the election by the house of the committee on Constitution, when barrier after barrier thrown by the obstructors in the way of the convention getting its committees formed, had been swept aside by the combined weight of the revolutionists. The committee, which was elected unanimously, consists so far of six: Daniel De Leon, of New York; John J. Kinneally, railroad worker, of New York; Vincent St. John, miner; Maichele, metal worker of Schenectady; MacKinnon, housesmith, of New York; and E. J. Foote, baker, of Wichita, Kans. A seventh member, one of the musicians' delegation will be placed on the committee when the musicians, who were to-day seated, have their vote determined and become full-fledged delegates. As the committee finally will stand, it will be fully representative of all views prevalent in the convention, political as well as economic.

On the convening of the morning session, De Leon moved to proceed with the appointment of the committees, as provided for in his motion of the evening before, as amended, to strike out the Constitution committee. The motion was carried by unanimous consent.

Thereupon, President Sherman, with the consent of the house, appointed the following committees:

On Rules—P. R. McDonald, delegate of the Mining Department, George Abbot, and F. W. Kleese, a thoroughgoing revolutionist from Oregon.

On Resolutions—Albert Ryan, miner, Max Hendricks, William Keough, engineer, Paul Augustine, electrician, and Albert Lingenfelter, cigarmaker.

Special Committee on Status of Transportation Department Locals. W. M. Fox, of Cincinnati; Wade Parks, miner, and C. H. Duncan, of Washington.

Hahanemann, the Volkszeitung's reporter here, who tried to bulldoze Secretary Edwards into falsifying the signatures on the telegram sent to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and who sent in a false report to his paper on the subject, had been placed third on the committee on Rules, but by vote of the house he was removed.

The parliamentary duel which occurred between the reaction and the revolutionists on the matter of electing the committee on Constitution, was of absorbing interest, and showed that the progressive element had decided to hold their adversaries down to business, and finish up the work of the convention. Dilatory motions were tabled, the previous question relentlessly called for, strict points of order raised, and it did not take the obstructionists long to realize that their game was about played out. Throughout the day until adjournment, they were held well to time and to the subject under consideration.

A delegate from Montreal, Canada, W. T. Leach, was seated, as was also Stone, a cigarmaker from Chicago. Leach's local was not strictly in good

(Continued on Page 6.)

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of the
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SOCIALIST UNITY

LETTER OF WILLIAM GLANZ, ONE OF THE NEW JERSEY S. P. CONFEREES, ON THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In the "Socialist Review," official organ of the Socialist party of New Jersey, issue of September 1, 1906, there is a news item that shows which way the revolutionary element in the Socialist party is being blown by the storm now raging within that organization. The storm is the result of the little revolutionary manifesto that was issued by the late New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference.

Here is the news item:

"William Glanz has resigned from Local Passaic County. His reasons will probably be explained in "The People." Every comrade should keep his eyes open. P. H."

On July 30th a communication was dropped into a local letter box. The following is a copy of the communication:

"Paterson, N. J., July 30th, 1906.

"To the Members of Branch No. 2, Local Passaic County, Socialist Party of New Jersey, Wilber De Mott, Secretary.

"Comrades:—I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Socialist party, the same to take effect immediately.

"My reasons for resigning will be forwarded to the Daily People for publication.

"Yours for Unity of the Revolutionary Socialists,

"William Glanz."

There are several reasons why I did not wish to be too hasty in explaining my reasons for resigning from the Socialist party. I preferred to wait until the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party published the result of the referendum vote on the report of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference. Now that both parties have made public the result of the referendum I feel at liberty to speak.

At the International Socialist Congress held at Amsterdam in 1904, the following resolution on Socialist unity was adopted:

"That in order that the working class may develop its full strength in its struggle against capitalism, it is necessary that there should be but one Socialist party in each country. For these reasons it is the imperative duty of all comrades and all Socialist organizations to strive to the utmost of their power to bring about this unity of the party * * *."

The delegates of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party voted in favor of the unity resolution.

Acting in accordance with the spirit of the Amsterdam resolution, the State convention of the Socialist party of New Jersey, met in Newark, on May 30th, 1905, and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this convention do elect delegates as a commitee to meet a like number of delegates from the Socialist Labor Party, to confer on the best means of uniting all the workers in one vast army of progress."

The resolution was referred by the State Committee, to a general vote of the party. What was the result? The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

I was elected a delegate to the Unity Conference. I did not seek the position of peacemaker. I would have willingly declined the nomination, but did not wish to give the impression that I was afraid to meet the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party. There were a number of other delegates nominated, among them Henry R. Kearns, Geo. H. Goebel, Harry Carless, Chas. Ufert and the present business manager of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, Freddie Krafft. These representatives of the Socialist party did not have moral courage enough to stand up and meet the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party. They declined the nomination. They did not want unity.

At the meetings of the Unity Conference, I served the Socialist party to the best of my ability. I believed then, that the members of the party who voted to endorse the action of the State convention, were honest, when they expressed their desire to unite "all of the working class." I believed that the members of the Socialist Labor Party were members of the working class and should be considered as such. I may have been mistaken. Why? Because the representatives of the Socialist party of New Jersey, met in State convention on May 30th, 1906, and decided not to unite with that part of the working class that is enrolled under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. They repudiated the teachings of Karl Marx who said: "Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain!"

The Socialist Labor Party endorsed the manifesto of the Unity Conference. The Socialist party repudiated the work of the Unity Conference—the child of its own creation. In other words the Socialist Labor Party has placed itself on record as favoring such action as will tend to unite "all the workers in one vast army of progress," while, on the other hand, the Socialist party has placed itself on record as being opposed to any action that would tend to unite all the workers on a revolutionary Socialist program.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS OPPOSED TO UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS. THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY DESIRES UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS. THE SOCIALIST PARTY DEMANDS THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. I AM OPPOSED TO THE DEMAND FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

I ENDORSE THE ACTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN REFUSING TO SURRENDER, TO COMPROMISE THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. I HONOR THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY FOR THE STAND IT HAS TAKEN ON THE UNITY PROPOSITIONS. IT PLACED THE SOCIALIST PARTY UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

I want to say right here that I admire the stand taken by the Socialist Labor Party delegates in the Unity Conference, because I know the causes that led to the present deplorable condition of the Socialist movement in this country.

Five years ago I resigned from the Socialist Labor Party and became a member of the Socialist party. At that time I believed that the Socialist Labor Party was a party of obstructionists and opposed to unity. I now realize my mistake. What I could not understand in those days I can clearly see to-day.

To-day I realize that the "broad tactics" resorted to by the Socialist party is responsible for the present division in the Socialist movement. To-day I can see the rank and file of the Socialist party being gradually and systematically led into one of the many whirlpools of capitalism—the American Federation of Labor.

The Socialist party delegates were forced to admit that the attitude of their party toward the trade union movement, and the Socialist press, is the bone of contention, the rock upon which the Socialist Labor Party split. There was not a delegate in the Conference who could refute the arguments of the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist party delegates had to dig their way through the mountain of slander that was strewn in their path by the "intellectuals" and other enemies of unity, who had recently found shelter in the Socialist party.

All revolutionary Socialists realize that if unity is to be an accomplished fact, the foundation of the movement must rest upon a revolutionary program. The movement must rest upon blocks of granite and not in shifting sand.

The Conference declared that for the Socialist movement to favor the American Federation of Labor form of organization is to bluntly deny the existence of a class struggle, and the aims and objects of the Socialist movement.

The A. F. of L., by its own declarations and acts has shown conclusively that it accepts wage slavery as a finality and an ideal form of society. It holds that there is an identity of interests between the employer and the laborer. It is founded on two principles, trade autonomy, based upon special and skilled labor; and the "mutual interests of capital and labor." These principles produce a divided, warring, working class. They also tend to bring about a stoppage of working class activities on both the economic and political fields, this in its turn acts as a bulwark for the perpetuation of capitalism.

On the other hand, the Industrial Workers of the World is founded on directly opposite principles. It is opposed to craft unions and trade autonomy. It believes in industrial unionism, based on the close-dove-tailing of all the trades or branches of industry. It declares that the employes and the employers have nothing in common. It aims to organize the working class, so that it can, when the proper time comes, take and hold that which its labor produces.

To the Socialist who understands the fundamental principles of Socialism, as well as the principles and history of the trade union movement in this country, there should be no difficulty in deciding the question as to which of the two is a bona-fide labor organization. The Conference declared that the A. F. of L. is an obstacle to working class emancipation. On the other hand, it recognized the usefulness of the I. W. W. as a means to promote the Socialist movement.

What was the reply of the S. P. to the Conference committee when it made its report to the State convention? The convention received the report, then, all the anti-unionists, shyster lawyers, and commercial labor lieutenants of the A. F. of L., proceeded to introduce resolutions and to adopt tactics with the avowed inention of killing the report in convention, and thus prevent it going to a referendum vote of the party. By these contemptible means they thought they could crush out all desire for unity with the S. L. P. By that act they proved that their appeal for unity of the working class is a barefaced fraud and a falsehood.

Right here I may say without fear of contradiction, that the S. P. is a monumental contradiction of the principles of Socialism. It claims to be neutral toward the economic organizations of the present day—the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W., notwithstanding the fact that the great majority of its speakers and writers openly attacks the I. W. W. at every opportunity.

The trade union resolution adopted by the national convention of the S. P. in 1904, contains the following paragraphs:

"In acordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congresses in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention reaffirms the declarations that the Trade and Labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to affiliate with this movement."

What movement?

Did the convention consider it the duty of all wage workers to affiliate with the industrial union movement?

Let us take another look at the work accomplished by the same convention, with the assistance of Max Hayes, Frank Sieverman, George A. Hoehn, James F. Carey and Ben Hanford.

Delegate Ott, of Wyoming, a member of the American Labor Union, introduced a resolution calling upon the working class to join such industrial unions on economic lines as will band the workers together in a common bond of solidarity. The Ott resolution was defeated. The resolution fathered by Max Hayes & Co., was endorsed by the convention. By that act the whole S. P. membership was placed on record as being opposed to the American Labor Union and the principles of Industrial Unionism. The Hayes & Co. resolution is a practical endorsement of the A. F. of L. form of organization.

I am opposed to the Socialist party's trade union policy. I am an active member in the I. W. W. and consequently I must oppose its opposite, the A. F. of L. I believe in the principles of industrial unionism, therefore it must be self-evident that I cannot consistently stand in a neutral position beween the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L.

On the question of industrial unionism the Socialist Labor Party stands as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. On the other hand, the Socialist party is divided into four factions or groups. First, those who believe in the A. F. of L.; second, those who are members or sympathizers of the I. W. W.; third, those who are opposed to all trade unions, and fourthly, those who hold that the economic organization is not necessary in order to overthrow capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party seeks to organize the working class on the economic as well as on the political field. The A. F. of L. seeks to keep the working class divided on the political field. The non-unionist or pure and simple Socialist seeks to keep the working class divided on the economic field. The A. F. of L. cry of "No politics in the Union" is echoed by the Socialist party cry of "No industrial unionism or I. W. W. in the party."

Since the Unity Conference completed its work, I have persistently advocated united action on the part of the revolutionary forces of Socialism.

I am heartily in favor of the Socialist movement owning and controlling its press.

I am opposed to State autonomy and all that it implies.

Holding these views, it seems to me as though there was no other course for me to take, but to tender my resignation as a member of the Socialist party, and then line up with a truly revolutionary Socialist Party—the Socialist Labor Party—on election day.

William Glanz.

Paterson, N. J., September 17, 1906.

AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

RESOLUTIONS

Of Section Detroit, Mich., Adopted September 18.

Resolved. That Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, denounces the action of the Colorado Socialist Labor Party State Committee in withdrawing from the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of supporting Haywood on the Socialist party ticket, as ill-advised and that it is the sense of Section Detroit, S. L. P., that the National Executive Committee Sub-Committee take immediate steps to re-organize the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado to put up a full Socialist Labor Party ticket in that State and that this be published in the Party organs.

M. Meyer, Committee.
Jer. Devine, Organizer.

Detroit, Mich., September 19.

RESOLUTIONS

Of Section Spokane, Spokane, Washington.

The following resolutions were adopted by Section Spokane at the regular business meeting Sunday, September 16.

Whereas, The Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party declares against political compromise, with any other political party, and every member of our party has pledged himself not to support any candidate outside the Socialist Labor Party nominees; and,

Whereas, It is apparent to us that the State Executive Committee of Colorado has proved disloyal to the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party, by declaring in favor of supporting the Socialist party candidate for governor of Colorado; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Section Spokane do condemn the action of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado in declaring in favor of supporting the Socialist Party candidate for governor, and calling upon our comrades to secede from the Socialist Labor Party in order that they may do so. A. Larkin, Organizer.

Section Spokane,

Spokane, Wash., September 16.

RESOLUTIONS

Of Section Erie County, Buffalo, N. Y.

Whereas, The Socialist Party of Colorado in nominating Wm. D. Haywood for Governor has endorsed the national platform and resolutions of the Socialist party; and

Whereas, Said national platform and resolutions do not in any manner pledge the membership to support the principles of working class industrial form of unionism, but, on the contrary, in their application de facto amount to active support of A. F. of L. form of craft unionism, and

Whereas, The policy of said S. P. has been to nominate and support the candidacy of members of the labor-disrupting American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, has urged the temporary setting aside of S. L. P. organization in Colorado, to the end that all members of the S. L. P. in that State be free to support Wm. D. Haywood for Governor on the Socialist party ticket; therefore, we, Section Erie County, Buffalo, N. Y., adopt the following resolutions as the expression of our Section on the subject:

Resolved, That we demand of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to instruct the S. E. C. of Colorado to recall their decision advising the membership of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado to temporarily withdraw from the party in order to vote for Haywood as Socialist party candidate for Governor. Should the S. E. C. of Colorado refuse to do so, the N. E. C. shall immediately suspend that S. E. C., and proceed to form another S. E. C. that will be perfectly in accord with the sentiments, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party; and

Resolved, That we suggest to the N. E. C. that it recommend to the S. E. C. of Colorado to at once communicate with Haywood, asking him if he would accept the nomination for Governor from the S. L. P. with the understanding that he thereby declare himself for the political unity of all revolutionary Socialists upon the basis of the findings of the New Jersey Unity Conference, as to the questions of I. W. W., Party Press and State autonomy; and

Resolved, That should Haywood decline nomination as per above resolution, that in the opinion of Section Erie County, it is the duty of S. L. P. of Colorado to immediately place in the field a straight S. L. P. ticket; and

Resolved, That in case Haywood accepts the proposed nomination, that we urge the S. E. C. of Colorado to proceed to nominate Wm. D. Haywood as S. L. P. candidate for Governor, and we demand a general vote of the entire S. L. P. of America to suspend for the benefit of this year's campaign in Colorado Sec. 7, Art. VI. of the Party constitution; and

Resolved, That should the nomination of Haywood on S. L. P. ticket be impossible for technical reasons, such as lack of time, etc., Section Erie Co., N. Y., recommend to the S. E. C. of Colorado and the S. L. P. Sections in that State to ask the citizens of Colorado to vote for Haywood only on the S. P. ticket, as a representative of Socialist and I. W. W. principles and of the findings of the New Jersey Unity Conference; and, finally

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. and to the party press for publication.

Thos. H. Jackson, Secretary.
Emanuel Hauk, Organizer.

RESOLUTIONS

Of Section Hoboken, N. J., in Special Meeting Assembled, September 11.

Section Hoboken, in special meeting held on Tuesday, September 11, has come to the following conclusion on the nomination of Wm. D. Haywood as the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist party of the State of Colorado:—

Whatever the opposition might say, the fact remains that Wm. D. Haywood, as one of the principal founders of the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World stands for the unification into one political party of all the revolutionary Socialists of the land. Whatever the name of that united Socialist party will be, whether it will be Socialist Labor Party, Socialist party, or any other named party, is a secondary matter. As an Industrial Unionist, Wm. D. Haywood's membership within the Socialist party, and here Section Hoboken speaks of the Socialist party as a pro A. F. of L. organization, can only be transitory.

At present the Socialist Labor Party should not and ought not to lay rigid dogmas as stumbling blocks in the way of the unification of all of the revolutionary Socialists of the whole country. Through men against whom the membership of the Socialist party was unprejudiced, Industrial Unionism was successfully introduced into the Socialist Party. These honest industrial unionists are in reality S. L. P. spirited. To draw the line against them at this time would be unwise, and in the name of true Socialism the Socialist Labor Party cannot afford to do so. We might like Jim for the qualities that he possesses, and yet if Jack possesses those self-same qualities should we condemn him simply because his name is Jack.

Whatever difference exists between the sincere Industrial Unionist of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party is only a difference of name. That Wm. D. Haywood is a sincere industrial unionist the criminal conspiracy of which he has been made a victim proves.

Therefore, for all of these strong and well-founded reasons, which show that Wm. D. Haywood's candidacy as Governor of the State of Colorado on the Socialist party ticket is simply a case of boring-from-within which will continue until the Berger, Hayes, Lee, et al., outfit is sick, tired and disgusted from being bored into that which will be the equivalent of their expulsion and severance from the true Socialist movement, we favor Haywood's candidacy.

Therefore, also, does Section Hoboken unanimously endorse the motion of Section South Hudson which reads to the effect that Section 7, Aricle XI. of the Party constitution be suspended in behalf of this year's campaign in Colorado. For Section Hoboken,

Julius Eck, Organizer.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Daniel De Leon settled the Colorado question long before it came up. "Compromise is death."

C. C. Crolly.

Pleasantville, N. Y., September 19.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I second the opinion expressed by Joseph H. Sweeney, in the Daily People of September 17. He expresses my views on the situation in Colorada to a T.

Ernest Alazzone.

West Hoboken, N. J., September 24.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have read with considerable interest the letter of Daniel De Leon on the situation in Colorado. It being such a novelty for me to differ with him, I hasten to make a few remarks on the subject.

First. Comrade De Leon points out that the Socialist party is not a homogeneous body, but that even its membership in any one State consists of radically different elements. I would like to add to that, by pointing out, that as far as I have been able to find out, it consists of radically different elements in any one branch or local. But for all that it has its official acts as an organization, which acts are sanctioned by the majority.

Comrade De Leon says Haywood belongs to the element designated S. L. P.-S. P.s. But to my mind that is no recommendation. What is an S. L. P.-S. P.-er anyway? Is it one of those who are said to be coming our way? I have seen such and have given them up. They are too long coming. I have placed such men in the same catagory as men who are said to be Socialistically inclined. Greater humbugs do not live. Please do not infer that I think Haywood is a humbug. No one recognizes his worth to the working class more than I. But why do such as he and Debs and others remain in an ash-barrel party of Socialism such as the S. P.

But the principal thing that sticks me is the fact (as far as I can learn), is:

1. That the S. P. in Colorado (while it may be called S. L. P.-S. P.), is actually no different from the rest of the S. P. in so far as the Industrial Workers of the World is concerned.

2. Brother Haywood was nominated by that party. He accepts the nomination and is in duty bound to abide by the will of the majority in that party should be by any chance be elected. It may be said he will not be elected, but that is begging the question. Imagine the position of the S. L. P. in Colorado in such an event.

3. On the other hand, should Haywood refuse to abide by the will of the S. P., then he acts as traitor to the organization of which he accepted the nomination. In either case, he acts in a manner which debars him as a representative of the revolutionary element of the Working Class.

"New Occasions bring new duties." No doubt of it. I will admit a new occasion. But I do not consider the occasion of so great a nature to cause the Socialist Labor Party to throw our principles overboard and stand on our heads.

To my mind it would be far better to wait until (as Comrade De Leon predicts), there is no pure and simple political party, and the men chosen for nomination be untrammeled by S. L. P.-S. P. or Socialistically inclined cockroach humbugs, which to-day practically control the S. P.

F. Martin.

Toronto, Canada, September 15.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Permit me to give my opinion in regard to the situation in Colorado. In regard to the stand which the Socialist Labor Party should take towards the nomination of Haywood for Governor, I hold that an endorsement by renomination is the only logical step which the Socialist Labor Party can take at this juncture. Any other attitude would be a repudiation of all that the Socialist Labor Party has done through its Press, through speakers, by arranging meetings and collecting funds since the kidnapping of the officers of the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World. An endorsement of Haywood as Socialist Labor Party candidate is nothing more, nor should it be anything less, than a final crowning of our other acts, that so far have been done, or are yet to be done in this case.

However I think it is not amiss just now to look at the matter from another viewpoint than that taken so far. The wrong done by the Governors of Colorado and Idaho may be summed up in three points, namely:

1. They violated the constituion of the United States (a constitution which, by the way, is also to a great extent ignored by the laws of the country).

2. They broke the laws, which were evolved by their own class, for the express purpose to enable that class to reign supreme.

3. They put three men on trial for life on evidence that bears the lie on its very face, because those three men were faithful to the working class.

Now let me take up point 3 first. No matter how bad we may feel about this outrage, do not let us forget that millions of the working class, who work in mines, on railroads or in factories are forced to take their lives in their hands every day they go to work; not to speak of the children whose life is sucked out before they realize it. There are many who have to work under conditions where they themselves full well recognize that a death sentence will be the result in a short time. Certainly, one is as encouraging as the other, but, what good can it do to the S. L. P. or to the working class movement in general, to stir up a lot of sentiment about it? Wherever we succeed in raising a good amount of sentiment of any kind, there will develop, at the same time, a gang of capitalist sharks who will exploit that sentiment.

To point 2, I may ask: Is the S. L. P. or the working class movement in general, commissioned to force the capitalist class to uphold its own laws? Not at all! On the contrary it is the capitalist class all by itself that must, if it wants to exist much longer, uphold its own laws. Every toleration of lawbreaking is bound to result in splitting them up into warring factions and hasten their own downfall. Therefore, no matter how useful it may be, in an agitational way, to show up the capitalist lawbreakers, by no means should the S. L. P. create the impression that we aim at the upholding of the capitalist laws.

Finally, in regard to the first point, the violation of the constituion of the United States by the capitalists. I might claim that it is the mission of the capitalist class to trample down this well intended but old document, and thereby clear the way for the social revolution, and any way no protest from the S. L. P. will ever be sufficient to prevent them from doing so.

In doing what we have done for our outraged fellow workers, we have shown our appreciation of their services to our movement; and, at the same time, have as human beings paid our tribute to the human nature within us. Let us, however, remember that this all is only a side issue and not the real issue on which the revolutionary struggle is to be carried on. If we understand this clearly then there is no danger for the S. L. P. in endorsing W. D. Haywood because the vote, large or small, given in that state under such circumstances, will not affect the Party as it will rightly be judged for what it will mean, namely a general protest against outlaws in general, in which protest the archreactionary capitalist can as well join as the revolutionary Socialist, because the whole affair stands practically all outside of the sphere of the social struggle for the overthrow of the system.

A. Metzler.

Rochester, N. Y., September 16.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month; at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

I. W. W. CIGARS
H. D. DEUTSCH, Mfr.
121 EAST 113TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

Freedom sternly says: "I shun
No strife nor pang beneath the sun,
When human rights are staked and won."

—WHITTIER.

HUGHES, HEARST, CHASE, JACKSON—WHICH?

The State tickets have all been nominated; the campaign is now on in earnest!

Workingmen, scan the list of nominees!

First, there is Hughes. Who is Hughes? He is the man who prosecuted a few insignificant insurance officials, and made the position of the big insurance capitalists, headed by Ryan and Morgan, more secure and powerful.

Workingmen, is there anything in Hughes' record to lead you to believe that he will protect your interests? A vote for Hughes is a vote for the supremacy of capitalism.

Second, comes Hearst. Who is Hearst? Hearst is the proprietor of a $12,000,000 newspaper trust, who has lined up with Murphy, the political representative of the $200,000,000 Pennsylvania railroad monopoly. Hearst is now "safe, sane and conservative."

Workingmen, is there anything in Hearst's trust and monopoly connections, in his "safety, sanity and conservatism" to lead you to believe he will stand for your interests? A vote for Hearst is a vote for the supremacy of capitalism.

Third, we have Chase. Who is Chase? Chase stands for Gompers' craft trades unionism, which, through jurisdictional fights and the Civic Federation, divides the working class on the political and economic field, in favor of the capitalist class!

Workingmen, is there anything in Chase's position that will lead you to believe he will advance your interests? A vote for Chase is essentially a vote for the supremacy of capitalism.

Finally, we have Jackson. Who is Jackson? Jackson is a printer who advocates the new industrial unionism, the Industrial Workers of the World, which, in its preamble, declares in favor of uniting the working class on both the economic and political fields for the overthrow of capitalism. A vote for Jackson is a vote for working class unity and emancipation from wage slavery.

Workingmen, your duty is clear! Cast your ballot accordingly.

THE "PLUNDERBUND"; WILL IT GO?

Hearst, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is out with a new slogan: "The Plunderbund Must Go." Many uninformed workingmen take this to mean that the thieving capitalist class must go. In this they are mistaken. "The Plunderbund must go" means that the Ryan-Belmont faction of the capitalist class must make way for the faction now behind Hearst. Hearst is no longer "radical"; he is "safe, sane, and conservative." Last year, Hearst shared the election of Aldermen and Assemblymen with the Republican boss, Odell. Odell is the political representative of the Harriman clique of insurance capitalists who were beaten by Ryan in the struggle for control. This year lined up with Hearst is the Tammany boss, Murphy. Murphy is the political representative of Cassatt and the Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly, which beat the Ryan-Belmont syndicate in the matter of local transportation franchises. Hearst, in other words, is allied with a capitalist faction whose fortunes he defends and promotes over those of its rival. Hearst's victory, would no more mean the ousting of the thieving capitalist class than the pouring of oil upon a fire would extinguish flame. The triumph of one capitalist faction over the other, simply means an intensification of the struggle for control, with all the corruption and lawlessness which that implies. It means an increased exploitation of labor, which bears the brunt of the battle. "The Plunderbund" will only go when the capitalist system, for which Hearst stands, goes; i. e., when Hearst and his faction goes along with the other capitalist factions. As long as capitalism prevails, so also will the robbery of the workers; so also will the struggle of the capitalist factions for control of the plunder stolen from them. A vote for Hearst is a vote for the perpetuation of capitalism. A vote for Jackson, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, is a vote for the abolition of the capitalist system and the capitalist class.

"SAVING" SOCIETY.

In 1886, when the Knights of Labor, the trade unionists and the Socialists nominated Henry George for Mayor, to repudiate the conviction of the Thies boycotters, capitalism was thrown into a paroxysm of fear. This was a revolt against "law and order" by the "pernicious classes that continually seek to undermine society." "Society" was endangered; "Society must be saved"; whereupon that great society-saving institution, better known as Tammany Hall, undertook the contract in conjunction with its foe, the County Democracy. Abram S. Hewitt, the only original "savior of society" in America, was nominated; and "law and order" vindicated—by counting George out.

Time rolled around and again working class discontent was centered in the nomination of William R. Hearst. Again was "law and order" "in danger of overthrow" and "society" in need of "saving." And again did Tammany Hall, the old and reliable social life preserver, come to the rescue and establish "law and order," by disregarding both, in the same good old style.

Time took another turn; a little shorter than the former one. William R. Hearst, the "destroyer" of "law and order"; again "threatens" "Society"; "society must be saved" once more; again Tammany Hall rushes to the rescue; but—history does not repeat itself all the time; either as a tragedy or a farce. It is sometimes dangerous for it to do so. Counting out is not always safe. Why not "save society" by counting in for a change, provided the candidate counted in evinces signs of being "safe, sane and conservative"? Electricity in the atmosphere is destructive; but conducted along a wire it is very useful. So Tammany Hall, with "Bought" Cockran's aid, strings up an insulated wire; and Society is saved once more!

GOMPERS, THE "NEUTRALS" AND THE "BORERS."

Poor New York "Worker"; poor Cleveland "Citizen"! Organs of the "boring from within"-"neutrality" faction of the Socialist party that maliciously and fraudulently opposes the Industrial Workers of the World in favor of Gompers and his Civic Federationized A. F. of L., they are now in hot water for running counter to his political plans. Gompers charges that 24,000 copies of the "Worker," containing a vicious attack on himself and the A. F. of L., were distributed free in Littlefield's district, and paid for from Littlefield's campaign fund. He is very much wrought up over this display of activity "in the interests of Labor." In the case of the "Citizen," Gompers is at work undermining its financial support, evidently in order to avoid another repetition of the Maine episode!

No man has ever yet served two masters faithfully. He who attempts it betrays them both. "Boring from within" and "neutrality" are the two faces of the Janus who attempts to serve the labor lackeys of capitalism and the interests of the working class, only to win the hatred of both. It is a case of being damned if you do, and damned if you don't. To the kicks of the labor lackeys of capitalism, are added the lashes of the class-conscious Socialist.

Poor "Worker"; poor "Citizen."

The thieves in Belleville, N. J., who took breakfast, after appropriating some money, a hat and an overcoat, must have read of the insurance directors, who took everything that was takeable, including the prize for every degree of larceny, embezzlement and theft.

"The Evening Post," again reverting to the Atlanta riots, says: "The great bulk of the Negro people is honest, sober, peaceable and industrious; were this not surely the case things would be far worse in the South than the most violent Negrophobe alleges, and the cry for good labor to harvest the cotton crops would be loud and insistent." The general recognition of the South's dependence on Negro labor will put a quietus on its race riots. It won't do to scare away the duck that lays the golden egg.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THROWING STONES, THOUGH SINFUL.

"The Sun," touching on the Atlanta lynching riots says, "Atlanta is in greater danger from the brutal license of yellow journalism than from the lust of the Negro. . . . The Atlanta News cannot escape responsibility. . . . When a mob hanged and shot two Negroes in the presence of Governor Heywood of South Carolina, disregarding his appeals to let the law take its course, the News distinguished itself by asking when Atlanta was going to follow the example of Governor Heywood's fellow citizens, which it applauded rapturously. It repeated its incitements when opportunity could be found."

These utterances are very commendable. They are not of the usual platitudinous type, so general as to be inapplicable, but direct and specific enough to be of value in placing the responsibility for these heinous offenses where it properly belongs. No man can read the dispatches relating to the Atlanta lynching riots, without experiencing a sense of unspeakable horror and shame; and approving, in consequence thereof, the plain spoken criticism of "Yellow Journalism and the Mob" by "The Sun."

There is only one thing that prevents a sense of complete satisfaction arising from a perusal of "The Sun's" splendid editorial; and that is, that "The Sun" itself, like those whom Christ enjoined when they brought the adulteress before him for condemnation, is not without sin—the sin of Yellow Journalism that incites the mob, and proves more dangerous to society than the bestial justs of primitive man. "The Sun" was among the many newspapers that joined the Mine Owners' Association in pronouncing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone guilty without trial. It sought to incite its readers in a manner prejudicial to the best interests of justice and the lives of the persecuted men. "The Sun," like the "Atlanta News," refused to let the law take its course. "It repeated its incitements when opportunity could be found." It appealed less frankly and more insidiously, than did the "Atlanta News" to barbarous lynch law.

This is but one of many incidents in which "The Sun" has incited the passions of its readers to the detriment of the working class and its interests. "The Sun's" systematic misrepresentation of those interests, coupled with its constant demand for force to suppress any manifestation in favor of the interests misrepresented, is a standing appeal to injustice and lawlessness, to prejudice and passion, worse than that of the "Atlanta News"; the vicious results of which are not so apparent, owing to the ignorance prevailing regarding them.

"The Sun" could more effectively throw stones, were it without sin itself.

LABOR THE SOURCE OF WEALTH AND CIVILIZATION.

The dependence of society on Labor, and the power which Labor wields because of that dependence, is daily receiving fresh illustration. Only a few days ago, the lowly peasants and workingmen of Russia demonstrated their ability to cripple a mighty empire and overthrow a powerful autocracy. At present, Atlanta, Georgia, is furnishing proof of Labor's supreme importance to society. The world is amazed at the incredible ferocity of the race riots enacted there; but already a revulsion against them has set in in Atlanta itself; a revulsion born of material interests, that gives further point to the fact referred to at the outset of this article.

When the riots were at their height, none of the Negroes dared venture out to their places of employment! The effect was that of a general strike! There was no Labor; no industrial activity! The aristocratic dames of Peachtree street, who had not darkened their kitchens for years were compelled to do their own cooking; the hotels were without porters, waiters, chambermaids, etc.—in a word, Atlanta was face to face with a condition that paralyzed all of its institutions. That Labor is the creator of wealth and the basis of all civilization was a fact then brought most vividly home to Atlanta's capitalists. They perceived at once that if Labor was not secured in life, it would be frightened off, and there would be no profit, wealth or culture for them; no manufactures, no newspapers, clubs or Peachtree streets. "They know that the foundation of the South's industrial system is Negro labor," says the "Evening Post." They know more; they know that Southern society is founded in what it most despises, and, despising, fears. They know that their whole fate depends on the labor of the Negro; and with this knowledge they hastened to act.

While the world stood paralyzed with amazement, the Atlanta capitalists had already been long in motion. On Sunday, September 23rd, with the city under martial law and intensely excited, 300 of them met to denounce the outrages, and to assure the world and the Negro of their respect for themselves and for him. These poor, despised Negroes—these "mudsills of society," as the Southerners delight in calling them, in imitation of their aristocratic Alexander Stephens—possessed the power—their own labor power—to compel the intercession in their behalf of Atlanta's most influential factor. Was there ever a more vivid demonstration of the power of Labor? The world stands in helpless amazement; while Labor, through its own inherent strength, sets in motion, for its own protection, the influential forces dependent on that strength for existence.

Labor is observing; and, observing, is learning. The sum and substance of its thought will finally be that, since it is the greatest power in society, it will be society. No longer will it depend on its exploiters, but help itself.

CUBAN INTERVENTION.

In "Appleton's Mazagine" Atherton Brownville gives some figures that explain the reason American intervention in Cuba is so clamorously pushed in certain quarters. $159,500,000 is the estimated holdings of American investors in Cuban banks, railroads, electric lines, sugar, tobacco, telegraph and telephone systems, fruit lands, cattle, mines, mortgages, and city and unimproved real estate. The land holdings of Americans are placed at 4,300,700 acres. Cuba spends $100,000,000 yearly abroad; half of it in this country. Cuba, with a population of only 1,700,000, buys more of the United States than China and Japan, with their half billion of people. The $159,500,000 investment is only a beginner; as are the 6,000 Americans in "the pearl of the Antilles." It is the intention to increase the flow of American capital and immigration into Cuba; so that intervention is not only a capitalist necessity to the Americans who profit from Palma's tyrannical and corrupt government now; but also to those who hope to follow and do so later on.

The capitalist press of Great Britain advises that Uncle Sam go in and annex Cuba as a duty owed to the world. etc. A peep behind the curtain will reveal that it is the British holder of American stocks that is prating of "duty to mankind." Then too the British colonial game is strengthened everytime some other nation goes out and steals a country.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

WHY "WAGE SLAVES"?

The average workingman is shocked when called a wage slave. A sovereign citizen, possessing the ballot on an equality with every other man, he works for wages, it is true, but he can leave his employer and become a capitalist himself whenever he wants to. So reasoning, the average American workingman considers the term "wage slave," worthy only of indignant repudiation.

Fortunately, the working class in general does not base its reasoning solely on sentiment or error; experience is also a factor. When the significance of this is pointed out, there is a great change of opinion. Experience teaches every workingman that in order to obtain wages he must find an employer. This is simply another way of saying that in order to live he must sell his labor power, that is, himself, for his labor power is inseparable from himself, to a capitalist, for so much an hour, day, week or month; the rate of wages to be determined by the number of other workingmen who are also looking for employers. If their number is small, the wages will be high; but should they be numerous, the wages will be low. Should he fail to find an employer, starvation is his lot.

The fact that a workingman can change from one employer to another does not in the least change his wage slave status; he is simply changing one purchaser of himself for another. He is a wage slave at the outset, and continues so to the end.

With ever-increasing numbers of workingmen, freedom to exchange employers does not exist. Espionage, card systems, and concentration are so highly developed to-day in many occupations, that migration from one employer to another, without mutual consent on their part, is an utter impossibility. The man who becomes a "kicker," or "labor agitator," is among the first to find that out. On the other hand, this freedom to change employers is an undesirable condition to many workingmen, which is forced upon them by labor-displacing machinery, concentration, age limits, and many other causes, much against their will. They submit to every indignity for fear of being forced into the army of the unemployed, with its tramps and suicides. The oppression of the chattel slave hardly surpassed that of his more intelligent and sensitive successor. Certain it is, that he did not experience the latter's insecurity; and the poignant anguish which often accompanies it. The chattel slave knew the lash of the Legrees; but never the lash of hunger which sears the soul of the wage slave.

To speak of sovereign citizenship, equality and opportunity under such conditions is to deny facts applicable to the large body of the working class. With capitalism able to dictate to the workingmen for whom they should vote, on the pain of a shut-down, with concentration closing the door of escape for the wage slaves, the only way out is to recognize conditions as they are and proceed to abolish the cause of them. This means a frank acknowledgment of wage slavery and the overthrow of the private ownership of land and capital, which causes it. It means the downfall of capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism.

COMPARISONS THAT ARE ODIOUS.

The second annual report of the State Educational Department contains these comparisons:—

"We have one illiterate in every nine voters in the United States and one in every eighteen voters in the State of New York. The Imperial Bureau of Statistics at Berlin informs us that of all the recruits in the German Army in 1903 but one in 2,500 was illiterate. In Sweden and Norway it was one in 1,250; in Denmark one in 500; in Switzerland one in 166; in Holland one in 40; in France one in 16. In England and Scotland in 1902 one man in about forty men and one woman in about forty women were unable to sign the certificate when married. In the German Empire, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, illiteracy is pretty nearly a negligible quantity, because for long years the matter of preventing it has not been neglected. In England and Scotland, Switzerland and Holland, the illiteracy is less than in the most favored American States, and even in France it is but the least bit greater than in the State of New York."

In a book, "Industrial Efficiency" quoted by "The Independent," Dr. Arthur Shadwell, makes comparisons of working class conditions in America, England and Germany. Here is one of them:—

"Compared with the inferno of Pittsburg and the lesser but still more grimy and dismal hells of the Monongahela Valley—Homestead, Braddock and the rest—Sheffield is clean and Essen a pleasure resort.

"If Pittsburg is hell with the lid off, Homestead is hell with the hatches on. There is nothing but unrelieved gloom and grind on one side of the fuming groaning works where men sweat at the furnaces and rolling mills twelve hours a day for seven days a week; on the other, rows of wretched hovels where they eat and sleep, having neither time nor energy left for anything else. Only those who worship the god of gold can pay homage to the lord of squalor who sits enthroned on the Monongahela. The money made there carries a taint with it."

According to "The Independent," the facts cited by Dr. Shadwell do not bear out the American boast that the standard of living among the working class of this country is superior to that of Europe. The figures on illiteracy clinch that point.

THE LACK OF INITIATIVE.

In the parlance of the street there is nothing so absurd as to "open your mouth to put your foot in it." The advocates of capitalism claim that Socialism will destroy initiative. Does capitalism produce that capacity so abundantly as to warrant the implication contained in that statement? There is a monthly "magazine of business," devoted to the promulgation of systems wherewith industries may be conducted at an ever-decreasing cost of production. In this magazine, we read this statement, "With all the labor-saving machines in the business world to-day, the scarcest commodity and the one most in demand, is the man with the capacity for initiative." This is certainly startling; and, considering the charge of Capitalism against Socialism, this confession is a case of opening one's mouth to one's own undoing.

When Capitalism shows itself to be devoid of that capacity for initiative which it claims Socialism will destroy, Socialists are willing to take its own words for it, and use them to point out the reason for this lack. In the first place, it is a fallacy to suppose that "labor-saving machines" really save labor, in the sense that they relieve labor of drudgery and enable it to devote more time to the cultivation of its faculties. What "labor-saving machines" actually do is to save the employer the cost of labor by displacing labor. "Labor-saving machines" are, more accurately speaking, labor-displacing machines. The men whom they deprive of employment have, on the whole, little time to cultivate the capacity for initiative. They are compelled to engage in a strenuous hunt for another job, and a nerve-racking, brain-destroying hunt it is, as the numerous out-of-work suicides will testify. In the second place, the lack of the capacity for intiative is directly traceable to the system which production for profit insists upon so strongly. System tends to make of employes automatons, who operate in grooves carved out by the technical expert whom industrial evolution has developed. In the third place, lack of capital kills initiative, as many a man with a good idea cannot develop it, because he is "broke"; while, on the other hand, men with big capital buy up ideas to prevent the competitive destruction of their own properties. What incentive to initiative is there in all these conditions?

Capitalism, before pointing out the mote in the eye of Socialism, had better cease calling attention to the beam in its own. Socialism, by inaugurating production for use instead of profit, will give the capacity for initiative the chance to develop, for then men and women will not be "cabbined and confined," within a world of "costs" for private profit; but of labor for the social good.

The railroads kill 26 persons daily. None of these persons own the railroads; most of them operate them. It is now in order for some one to dilate on "the risks of Capital," as compared to the bed of roses of Labor.

"On to Cuba!" is now the cry. In the light of facts, this cry could be translated to read, "On to the protection of the American capital, $159,500,000, invested there." The prospective booty to be secured in the raid, can also be included.

The procureur of the St. Petersburg High Court is authority for the statement that from thirteen to seventeen million copies of the Viborg proclamation, calling on the Russian people to pay no taxes and furnish no recruits, were spread throughout Russia. The bureaucracy will now have another good reason for attempting to curtail the freedom of the press; its power has been demonstrated to their dissatisfaction once more.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—This Socialist card-house of yours can never stand. As soon as it is established it will crumble down about your ears, and we'll be right back where we are now.

UNCLE SAM—Marry, now, unmuzzle your wisdom.

B. J.—Well, suppose a man was doing a certain amount of work, for which, under Socialism, he got $20, and needed all the twenty, to live.

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And suppose another man was doing the same work, but because of a smaller family, or some other reason, needed only half as much to live.

U. S.—Well.

B. J.—Would you Socialists then pay him only $10 for the same work that brought the other man $20?

U. S. Assuredly not. Since under Socialism, each will get the full value of his labor, the second man would get $20 as well as the first.

B. J.—Now I've got you! By your own statement, the second man could save $10 a week. In a year he would have $500, in two years, $1,000, in twenty years, $10,000. He could then build a factory, employ men, and bring about the same conditions of so-called exploitation you are now kicking about. I knew your structure was top-heavy!

U. S.—Not so fast, Jonathan. Your would-be capitalist might build workshops from here to San Francisco. No one would stop him. But where would he get his wage slaves from?

B. J.—Why, just where he'd get them now, in the labor market.

U. S.—See here, Jonathan. Do you imagine anyone would willingly agree to work under conditions by which he will be plundered out of four-fifths of what he produces?

B. J.—Guess not!

U. S.—To-day he is forced to agree to that. He is forced because he lacks the necessary means of production. Say that someone saves up and builds a factory. What good would it do him?

B. J. looks puzzled.

U. S.—It would do him no good. It would be like burning his money. To operate a factory successfully he has to pay the workmen less than they produce. Otherwise he would make no profits. Now, then, who is going to go to work in that private factory and be plundered, if he has access to the public factory and there receives the full returns of his labor?

B. J. remains dumb.

U. S.—The trouble with you is you do not grasp the essence of capitalism. Capitalism is that Social System in which there are propertiless proletarians and property-holding capitalists. The plunder of the former is inevitable under such conditions. Remove the conditions and the plunder ceases. Under Socialism the necessaries of production being public, all own the and have access to them. That be so, there are no proletarians. Th being no proletarians none but idio will set up factories to plunder peopl who do not exist, and none but still bigger idiots would relinquish their freedom and willingly go into wage slavery.

B. J.—I feel knocked out.

U. S.—Some folks imagine that Socialism would forbid ony one from putting up a factory if he wants to——

B. J.—Oh, yes, I heard that.

U. S.—It is nonsense. Why enact a superfluous law? If it depended on the murdered man whether a murder should be committed or not, there would be no murders. Just as soon as as it becomes possible for a man himself to decide whether he shall be exploited or not, there will be no more exploitation. Only Socialism, by conferring economic liberty upon the citizen through his ownership of th means of production, can put men the position to decide that questio and thus end all exploitation forever.

Watch the label on your paper. will tell you when your subscription ex pires. First number indicates the mont second, the day, third, the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

TEAM NO. 1 MAKES GOOD REPORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I desire to bring to the notice of the comrades the success of Team No. 1 in securing subs. It is now about three weeks since I suggested organizing "Our Team Club" for the purpose of securing subs to our party organs.

While the comrades admit that open-air meetings are not near as good in results as getting subs, still they make very little effort to secure new readers. What we mainly need is some system to get the comrades in working order. I believe that an organization on "Our Team Club" plan will solve the problem.

Take the work of Team No. 1: In the three weeks that we have worked, and we only worked one night each week at that, we secured fifteen yearly and two six months' subs to the Weekly People, amounting to $8, and in addition two yearly, and four six months to the "Arbeiter," Jewish organ, amounting to $2, a total of $10.00 for twenty-three subs. While we are doing the important work of making Socialists we are at the same time helping along the management with funds in a good practical way and at no expense to us. With one hundred teams getting subs at that rate we would have had 2,300 subs for the three weeks, and an income of $1,000 for that period.

If the members would go out for subs instead of sitting in the club rooms or other places, doing nothing, and then kicking when a call is made for funds, the movement would be better off. I assure you if only half of that amount was coming in for subs, and the Labor News Company doing the business it has been doing, we would not be called upon to contribute to so many funds.

The plan is practical and it's up to you comrades to take hold. The quicker we start in the better for everybody. Hoping to see the proper response reflected in the Business Department Notes every Sunday in The People, we are,

T. Haupt,
Scannell & Haupt,
Team No. 1.

[illegible]lyn, N. Y., September 25.

WILLIAMS IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Socialist Labor Party National Organizer B. H. Williams held a meeting in this invisible town, which for remoteness, as well as loneliness of situation, is abreast of many another California town which has seen better days. The camp is a mere dot on the map and was lessened somewhat by a miniature fire picking up the center early last Friday morning. Only for the fact of Williams' visit the incident is hardly worth mentioning.

The meeting took place in the little hall of the W. F. of M. local, who had it in charge. A few pamphlets were sold and two subs for the Weekly People taken.

The W. F. of M. membership in this region is much in need of enlightenment on class unionism and the class struggle, as indicated here in a nearby camp where a W. F. of M. local had a Labor Day celebration in which the Hon. Mr. Fred Fette, candidate for district attorney, was orator of the day. The affair was concluded in the evening with what was called a candidates' ball. One might think the local affiliated with both the old parties. Such forms are necessary and befitting the A. F. of L., but for [illegible] part of the I. W. W. The W. F. of [illegible] will be cleared on that point should [illegible] mining districts of California suffer from a Peterhof Romanof visitation.

E. Rouner.

Chinese Camp, Cal., September 20.

FOR STRAIGHT REVOLUTIONARY EDUCATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find $5 for the General Agitation Fund. Comrades, this is the fund that is very much in need of our support, for what the workers want is straight revolutionary education, which they can only get from the Socialist Labor Party and its Press, The Daily and Weekly People. Out here in the West there is as little class consciousness as in the East, even the Western Federation of Miners needs a good dose. And I don't wonder that the miners here in Rhyolite, Nevada, were parading and celebrating Independence Day on the 4th of July last—mark, "Independence" with their officers in jail for refusing to sell out the miners to the capitalist class—when I see the miners' official organ, the "Miners' Magazine" supporting in Pennsylvania members of the capitalist American Federation of Labor.

For straight Revolutionary Education,

B. Jensen.

[illegible], Nev., A[illegible] 23.

STOKES' CONCEPTION OF SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, formerly a member of the "Independence League," has indentified himself with the Socialist Party, and the socialist movement in general, an act which, by no means demonstrates that he has a proper conception of Socialist philosophy. Anyone, believing the contrary, to my mind, is simply under a delusion. I did not go to college, as I presume the gentleman in question did; and if that be true, then I venture to say that Mr. Stokes is afflicted with mental dyspepsia, due to a failure on his part to properly digest Socialist economics.

Proof to what I here say can be found in his contribution to the "Labor Day Symposium" in the New York "Evening Telegram." In the latter part of Stokes' article appears the following:

"I think no right-minded man would say that the right to use the machine should be wholly free, for it has been produced by others, and its life is limited, and he who produces or provides it for another's use, should receive compensation from the user."

Just what my friend means by "compensation" in the manner in which he makes use of it, is suerly beyond the comprehension of all socialists. If I invent a machine, it does not therefore follow by any means that I am entitled to assume control over it, since no man can individually invent anything without society's aid, past and present. To deny that, you must first call my attention to inventions in machinery, engineering, etc., which were accomplished without the aid of Euclid, Baron, Napier, Newcomb, et. al. Therefore, the logical conclusion that we must arrive at, is that any and all scientific achievements are brought about by collective genius of the past and present, and, if such collectivity is the principal result and cause, then it must follow that the machine invented, must also be collectively owned, because society is responsible for its appearance. Further, it usually requires society to operate it, and use it in order to live. These being the facts why should not society socially own it? Turn this around in your mind, let it filter into your brain.

This mistake in properly defining the labor question, as I have here shown, is but one of the many in that same article. Nevertheless, I hope Mr. Stokes, that you wish to do an impartial amount of value in the labor movement, and you will therefore not be offended when I say that owing to your hasty investigations of socialist theories and their proper application to the labor movement to-day, you have literally, but no doubt unconsciously, promulgated the thunder of the reactionary "Independence League." But if you wish your articles to be received with congratulation and inspiraton by the Universal proletarians in revolt, and approved by the militant socialists throughout the world, then it is quite unnecessary to make you aware of the fact that by curtailing your articles and waiting until, through impartial and careful study, you develop a proper revolutionary sentiment, you could do nothing better, as you could thereby accomplish more for the already rapidly growing movement of socialism. This is essentially necessary if you desire to do your share properly. I take into consideration that you are somewhat hampered by your past environment.

To conclude, I believe I can do nothing better—at least for the benefit of those who are not yet so well grounded, and for those who are known in the Socialist Party, to swallow everything an intellectual who came from the ranks of the bourgeois, utters—than to make a few quotations. I have before me a pamphlet entitled "Socialism and Human Nature, do they conflict?" written by Muray E. King. On Page 12, chapter entitled "Organic Humanity" the following appears:

"The coming of the public universal, the elimination of privatism from industry and government places self preservation for the first time in history in an impregnable position. All sources of life will belong to the public, every man will have a vital and direct interest in the universal public possession and to encroach upon this domain is to touch the interests of millions of individuals who have the remedies at hand for recovery and know how to use them." Page 14, Chapter entitled "Social Status," contains these words: "The co-operative commonwealth will not be perpetuated by mutual concession and sacrifice, but it will rest on the economic condition that the process of production and distribution will have reached a stage of indivisibility, that public operation alone is possible; and it will be maintained because the public will be too selfish, too watchful, to be despoiled with impunity and the individual for the first time in history will stand alone and unequipped to despoil."—The chapter following this is entitled "Socialism Natural and Indestructible." I will quote the first sentence as follows: "Socialism is another example of the constantly recurring historic fact: the system greater than the individual and the individual being conformed to the system."

N. Y. "Worker" please copy.

I remain for the Revolution,
Frank Urbansky.

Jersey City, N. J., September 20.

THE NEW TOUCH STONE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I was pleased with Conreid Beck's letter in the Weekly issue of September 8th. His advice to workingmen to ply speakers with questions is a very sensible suggestion.

Too many lecturers make a grand display of words, but evade to commit themselves on certain "points" which, if probed, prove a "key" to their moral and intellectual worth.

The time has come when conventional phrases and silvered oratory count for what they have proven, and not for what they imply.

I was present at Father McGrady's lecture in Bellingham, August 16th, and was deeply impressed with his masterly address, for he is a polished speaker and a deep scholar, but what impressed me most was the expectation that at the end of his lecture, he would spring the I. W. W. proposition, and thus give the remedy for all the evils of society which he had painted in such glowing colors; but, alas, my disappointment was equal to my enthusiasm when he closed with one grand appeal to the workers present to investigate Socialism and with their votes help to usher in the future co-operative commonwealth; and this, without even a hint at the economic organization which alone could make their victory at the polls a lasting success. My hopes fell! All those poetic effusions, and beautifully shaded ideas seemed lost and thrown away.

I thought of the cow which gave a big pail of milk, then kicked the bucket over and spilt it all.

Had McGrady explained the aim and purpose of the I. W. W. before making his final bow to the audience, he would have accomplished a wonderful amount of good for he had his audience wholly in his power, and the right word at that time would have brought many sheep into the fold.

A few months ago this lecture would have been considered a masterpiece in every respect, and the name of Father McGrady would have been hailed as a prophet of the "New Social Order" but, instead of encomiums of praise he is made the butt of jokes and insinuations, and referred to as one of the Socialist party leaders of the blind—the penalty these days of being found on the wrong side of a right thing.

It has come to pass that a lecture on political Socialism alone, is like food without salt; its chief flavor is missing and the proletarian stomach refuses to be satisfied.

Nothing proves more conclusively the importance which the I. W. W. has attained, than this one fact, that a speaker—regardless of his ability or past fame—dare not speak a word against it, and even to ignore it by silence, constitutes an indictment against his intelligence or principles.

Father McGrady is not alone. There are others, who, for some cause or another, have joined in a conspiracy of silence, on this most vital movement, and not a word of encouragement escapes their lips or pens, to open the eyes of their fellowmen.

I confess it is hard to invent an excuse to fit their case.

They are very loud in their denunciation of preachers who teach morality and yet shun Socialism. While they themselves commit a worse mistake—considering their advanced position mentally—by ignoring the most vital part of their own program. I consider this a lack of consistency on their part.

I, for one, would not cross the road to listen to a lecture on Socialism, if the speaker was not an advocate of the I. W. W.

One thing certain, after a workingman has once heard of this organization, he would not attach much importance to any advice offered by a Socialist who was not a believer—be his advice ever so sound and rational.

The remarks which I overheard on the streets of Lynden after James Walsh, an I. W. W. organizer, lectured here, were "straws" which showed which way the winds of Socialism would blow in the future.

Here are one or two samples: "I've heard several lectures on Socialism, but I got more horse sense out of what Walsh said than all the rest put together."

Another: "Common sense tells a man it is a waste of time to monkey with politics, when you can buy his vote for a glass of beer or any old price. That I. W. W. scheme is easy to understand. It appeals to a man's stomach, for it is based on brute force, and has dollars at the bottom of it."

Not a very high conception of the aim of the order, I'll admit, but the blank homely remark proved one thing, which moralists hate to admit, viz.; that it is necessary to appeal to man's baser qualities in order to attract his attention long enough to get him interested in a movement which eventually will lift him to higher and nobler achievements.

In other words, the material nature of man must be provided for first, and his spiritual side left to develop and expand as conditions become more and more conducive to soul growth.

I am aware there are Socialists who will take exception to this position, but I have no time to quarrel with such. Man has never yet progressed spiritually by appealing to his morals. His present state of perfection is due alone to economic pressure.

I tell you we must modify our program. The Socialist party agitators must quit moralizing and join the I. W. W. and work shoulder to shoulder with this brave band, and never cease their efforts till every workingman on this globe is enrolled under the banner of industrial unity. When this is accomplished there will be no question as to how men will vote, or what party they will support. There will be but two parties to choose between, and it would be a strange incident if a drilled army, after reading the national organ of its order a few years, and all educated alike, would turn and vote for its enemies! Let us not worry over the "political" bridge till we come to it; there will be plenty of time to think of "side issues" after we are organized industrially.

Hattie Hadley.

Lynden, Wash., September 18.

CLEVELAND BORERS

FEAR THE AUGER MAY SLIP FROM THEIR GRIP.

Proposition Up in Labor Council to Do Away with Monthly Per Capita Tax That Goes to Support of "Citizen"—Borers See Gompers' Hand in It.

Cleveland, O., September 27.—Is Sammy Gompers going to lock horns with the Socialist party pure and simple unionists? That is the question that is being asked here? Surely not, think the S. P. candle bearers of Gompers unionism, isn't it the S. P. delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions that back up the schemes to increase Sammy's salary? Doesn't the S. P. stand by Sammy though they may call him a few names in print to bluff their readers? No, no, think they, it cannot be.

That which leads up to the question happened last night at the meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council, when Machinists' Union No. 83 threw a bomb in the shape of a resolution calling attention to the way in which the "Citizen," the official organ of the Council, is being conducted by pure and simple Socialist-pure and simple unionist editor, Mamie Hayes, and Manager Robert Bandlow. The resolution which is lengthy winds up with the demand for a referendum vote on the question of abolishing the 2 cents per month capita tax which is paid to the maintenance of the paper.

It is said that the resolutions saw the light prematurely, the delegate of the Machinists' Union handing them in before the necessary 25 per cent of the locals had endorsed them. Anyway the pure and simple political Socialists are mad clear through. Jobs are at stake.

The next meeting which will be in a fortnight promises to be red hot. The movers say they will have more than the necessary 25 per cent. to back them up in the call for a referendum. Some think that Mamie smelt a mice, for some weeks ago he introduced the motion making it necessary to have 25 per cent of the locals to endorse.

A local capitalist paper has the following on the subject:

"In this movement I see the hand of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor," said a prominent trades unionist last night after the meeting. "Several weeks ago when this matter first came to be noised abcut I learned that General Orgnizer Thomas Flynn of the A. F. of L. was in the city in consultation with the same men, backing up and pushing this series of resolutions.

"He has been here several times more and it is said that a regular organization has been effected at 60 Public square with regular meetings. It is a straight out atempt to kill off the council organ's Socialist management and substitute another. And it would appear now as if it would succeed."

BOSTON ATTENTION!

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak Sunday, October 14, under the auspices of the Massachusetts S. E. C., at Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

RESULT OF JOB COMPETITION.

Union to Offer Men to Bosses at Reduced Wages.

A novel method, if not along strictly trade union lines, has been adopted by the Stationary Firemen of Chicago to bring the non-union men in that craft within the pale of the union. A new scale of wages has been presented to the Building Managers' Association which provides a minimum rate of $16 a week. It is said that this will be granted to union men but not to non-union men. The union has devised a scheme which its officers believe will unionize all buildings. The union has $16,000 in its treasury and this amount has been placed at the disposal of the local committee. When this sum is exhausted the treasury of the International can be drawn upon. The plan outlined by the union to compel the non-union firemen to become members is unique. The proposition is to invite them all to join. Where the officers meet with refusal the manager will be tendered a competent fireman who is a member of the organization and WHO WILL WORK FOR LESS WAGES THAN THAT PAID TO THE NON-UNION MAN. All the while this man works the difference in the union scale and the wages that are paid to him will be advanced by the union. It is said that this is the most important action that has ever been taken by a Chicago labor organization and the outcome will be watched with deep interest. It was reported that the Coal Teamsters Union would enforce a rule that none of its members would be permitted to deliver a pound of coal to a building where the firemen may strike.—San Francisco Call, September 23.

SAMMY REVIEWS HIS CAMPAIGN.

In the October "American Federationist" Sammy Gompers has the right of way for an article entitled: "Labor's First Skirmish" which is the high-sounding title for what should really be called "Sammy and His Little Campaign." A moral victory was gained in Maine, affirms Gompers.

"At our labor meetings where bands furnished music, they voluntarily played 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' when the chairman introduced me to the audience. When that was done I asked the audience to rise and they sang lustily the national anthem."

The Socialist party had some of its "best known shouters" at meetings, Sammy says. He declares that their New York "Worker" containing a vicious attack on himself and the A. F. of L. was widely circulated in Littlefield's district. Sammy claims to have authentic information that the paper was distributed free, and "the further fact that for these, as well as for the er campaign of the Socialists in this district, the funds were furnished by Littlefield's advocates and henchmen, the trusts, the corporations, and the railroads. Whenever any of Mr. Littlefield's henchmen could engage in conversation, workmen who were known to be opposed to him, they invariably urged them to vote for the Socialist candidates."

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending on Saturday, September 29, the following items were received:

L. Meinecke, Brooklyn	$ 1.00
John L. Howard, Brooklyn	1.00
E. J. Shaw, Auburn, per Jackson	1.00
P. J. Hughes, Brooklyn	1.00
E. Moonelis, New York	1.00
Jos. S. Klein, New York	.50
J. Ebert, sale of leaflets	.12
Total ONLY	$ 5.62
Acknowledged on Sept. 22	$774.31
Grand total on Sept. 29	$779.93

There are yet five weeks of campaign, which means five weeks of heavy expense, ahead of us. Push collections. Send what you have on hand on account of lists. We need the money and we must have it.

For the N. Y. S. E. C., S. L. P.,
Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS READERS ATTENTION.

Every reader of the People in Minneapolis and vicinity is earnestly requested to call at the headquarters of Section Minneapolis, Room 4, No. 222 Nicollet Ave. and sign the nominating petition for the Socialist Labor Party candidates and also bring with them any and all acquaintances who are willing to sign the petition.

Peter Reil, Organizer.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Variety is not only the spice but the chief characteristic of life. To have two workmen continually end their discussions in the one place, is not only monotonous, but also unreal. It tends to the conclusion that they are men of fixed and vicious habits; whereas, the subject matter of their discourse shows them to be progressive and moral. Let us have variety in keeping with life.

A. L. C., STOCKTON, CAL.—Observe that the editor of the Daily and Weekly People is at present in Chicago. The acting editor will refer the matter of chart to the editor upon his return.

WORKINGMAN, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The September convention number of the "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine," presents J. A. Leach, Port Jervis, N. Y., as the founder and first grand-master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, from 1874-1876. According to the same authority, Eugene V. Debs was the second grand secretary and treasurer of the firemen's brotherhood from 1881 to 1892, and the second editor of the "Locomotive Firemen's Magazine" from 1881 to 1894.

Debs, in "The Industrial Worker," for September, has an article establishing his claim as the organizer of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The first lodge, organized at Oneonta, N. Y., in 1883, was named after him.

P. J. Q., NEWARK, N. J.—The statement is most likely true. Similar charges have been made before. Present events in Cuba are bearing them out.

TO WHOM IT MAY INTEREST—Is there a magazine called "Brick," published in the interests of the brick workers? If so; where?

"WATCHER," NEW YORK—You now realize that the "Call" fund must be watched? Well, eternal vigilance is the price of financial integrity as well as liberty.

A. G., GRANITE CITY, ILL.—You are a very specious reasoner and, like most specious reasoners, a very unsound one. To believe that an organization with the principles of the I. W. W. will automatically create working class economic and political unity, is to fail to grasp the significance of current events. Those principles are affected by many adverse elements; elements that honestly and dishonestly misapply, misinterpret and minimize those principles, so that the very opposite of their logical outworkings, were they left to develop undisturbed, is achieved. These elements must be counteracted in order that disaster may be avoided and working class unity, on the basis of the I. W. W., be finally assured. The People believes it a duty to undertake this task; and in fulfilling this duty it is not moved by any other consideration than the unity of the working class on both the industrial and political fields. To this end, The People encourages discussion on the various phases of the I. W. W.; and consistently supports all its attempts to organize the workers in accordance with the principles proclaimed in its preamble. To abandon the I. W. W. to your conception of the way it must grow, is to run its principles into the ground; and convert it into an adjunct of Sam Gompers' craft trade union and "Socialist" political movement. The People refuses to be a means to that end.

P. P., CINCINNATI, O.—Your question is too general to be answered definitely. Name the organizations alleged to have been ignored, and then The People will be able to either affirm or deny the allegation, as the case may be.

E. J. P., NEW YORK CITY—Notice was recieved on day of meeting.

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Let us reason with you. On Friday, September 21, there had already appeared in the Daily People over twenty-eight columns of matter on the situation in Colorado. In other words, more than one complete issue of the Daily People, from the title on the first page to the last line in the last column on the last page, had already been devoted to the discussion. In addition there was manuscript enough for two more pages on hand. The subject had been well discussed. To continue, threatened a threadbare repetition of substantially the same argument. On the other hand, there were the I. W. W. convention reports to be considered. The I. W. W. convention is more important than the Colorado situation. On its work hinges the whole movement, Colorado and all. Fourteen State campaigns are also on; that in New York being a most important one. These matters had to have space in the Weekly People which they could not have if the discussion was permitted to continue. Under the circumstances, the acting editor thought it time to act. He sent a request to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee to STOP the discussion, with the publication of the manuscript in hand. This request was denied. The manuscript on hand was ordered published, and future discussion was limited to 200 words. In view of the abundant discussion the subject had already received, in view, further, of the necessity of permitting the party to hear of and be heard on other important matters, what becomes of your charge that the restriction to 200 words is practically an attempt "to gag the party membership"? The stoppage of unnecessary discussion is the highest expression of free speech, as it permits essentials to be heard. Parliamentary practice amply demonstrates this fact.

Your letter was postmarked Detroit, September 21, 9 P. M. It was received at this office September 24, 8 A. M. The Letter-Box announcement acknowledging the manuscript on hand, was written on the morning of September 22, and put in type in the evening of the same date. From this you will see how impossible it was to include your letter among what you call "the favored ones," as you protest should have been done, in yours of September 25.

J. S., NEW YORK CITY—To paraphrase the poet, count that event lost which does not see the "Volkszeitung" undone. When the "Volkszeitung" shouts "disruption" that is proof that unity is making progress. Let 'er shout!

J. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Suggestions of various kinds looking to the improvement of the I. W. W. constitution were submitted to the convention. It is highly improbable that the convention should have overlooked and failed to remedy the matter of which you treat, as it involved the delegates present in a discussion at the very outset. Considering the predominant character of the convention it is reasonable to assume that The Danger was removed.

J. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—F. W. Y., WATERBURY, CONN.; J. G., CATSKILL, N. Y.; A. L., NEW YORK CITY; M. AND W. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; F. B., CLEVELAND, O.; O. S., COLUMBUS, O.; H. R. E., NEW YORK CITY; H. C. N., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; S. A. S., NEW YORK CITY; A. M. G., NEW YORK CITY; J. R., CLEVELAND, O.; W. A. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; A. S. D., EL PASO, TEXAS; J. H., NEWARK, N. J.; S. D. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. W. B., RED BLUFF, CAL.—Matter received.

TO PROSPECTIVE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE DISCUSSION, "AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO"—The N. E. C. Sub-committee has limited contributions to 200 words each.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending September 29th, 249 subs for the Weekly People and 38 mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 287. Hit up the sub pace, comrades, turn in 500 per week. You should easily be good for that many. The campaign is on in earnest, show that you are in it.

The Roll of Honor, those sending in five or more subs is:

Katz and Brooks, Elmira, N. Y., 40; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 11; A. S. Carm, Chicago, 8; Frank Carroll, San Francisco, 7; and six each by C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., Scannell and Haupt, Brooklyn, F. Hackler, Kalamazoo, Mich., A. Clever, Braddock, Pa., Section Los Angeles Cal.; five each by August Gillhaus Ouray, Colo., F. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn., The Socialist, Edinburgh, Scot.

Prepaid cards sold: F. Carroll, San Francisco, $5; C. A. Ruby Rochester, N. Y., $5; J. A. Leach, San Francisco, $5; J. B. Ferguson, Tuolumne, Cal., $4.50; L. C. Hall, Los Angeles, $5; A. Quarnstrom, Somerville, Mass., $2.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Pamphlet orders: San Francisco, Cal., 106; Worcester, Mass., 100; I. W. W. Oakland, Cal., 85; Connecticut State Organizer Young, 75. Toledo, O., $9 for assorted literature and Kansas City, Mo., $3.10 for the same. Chicago, 220 pamphlets and 4 books; New Orleans, La., 2 I. W. W. Convention reports. Hartford Conn., 1000 leaflets; Albany, N. Y. 500 ditto. Cleveland Agency 30 pamphlets and, 10 Iron Trevet. The Iron Trevet was also shipped as follows: Boston, 10; Los Angeles, 12; Schenectady, N. Y. 6; Seattle, 5; Minneapolis, 3.

We have a good stock now of four of the Sue Stories and in a few weeks will have a new supply of the Pilgrims, Shell.

Now is the time for action; push out the pamphlets; circulate leaflets; spread the light; spread it everywhere.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on Friday, September 28. Deutsch absent. Archer in chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: From Sections Monroe and Rennselaer counties, semi-annual reports and election of officers. From candidate for Governor, Thos. H. Jackson, six, reporting meetings conditions of Sections and financial expenditures. Filed. From State Organizer Rudolp Katz, two, stating he had persuaded Samuel L. Brooks, organizer of Section Broome County, to accompany him, and reporting success of work done by both. Filed. From Timothy Walsh stating, that owing to illness in family, he was compelled to give up his vacation and withdraw his offer to speak during it. Filed. From M. Offen, Pittsfield, N. Y., asking for leaflets and general information. Granted. From Joseph Sweeney, article for special campaign edition of the Weekly People. Turned over to secretary.

Correspondence Bureau reported that Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section New York County, was en route to Albany to file State nominating petitions; and that judicial nominating petition lists were being pushed. The Queens County Jackson meeting was dropped in favor of the Unity Club. Richmond County requested information regarding the Jackson meeting, which was given. The members-at-large at Niagara Falls, in response to letter, answer they will start active work at once, and ask for subscription list. Special campaign edition of the Weekly People will be issued on October 20. All the State candidates and well-known contributors to the party press in New York State were invited to write for the same. Sections are urged to send special orders at usual bundle rates. Charles H. Corregan stated that it would be impossible for him to speak up-State, as he expected to have to leave Syracuse in pursuit of employment. Reinstein was willing, provided Buffalo conditions—free speech fight and local agitation—permitted it. Report of Bureau was received.

Secretary's action in getting out leaflet was endorsed. Price of same was considered high. Adam Moren was delegated to see the N. E. C. Sub-Committee regarding the possibilities of lowering the same.

It was decided to request Frank Bohn to write a general leaflet on the State campaign; also to secure a speaker to accompany Jackson on his tour of the Western cities of the State.

Adjournment followed.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION AND COLORADO DEFENSE FUNDS.

Received for the week ending September 29, 1906:

J. A. Leach, San Francisco	$ 5.00
B. Jensen, Bullfrog, Nev.	5.00
G. F. Herrick, Pawtucket, R. I..	1.00
R. L. Matthews, Newcastle, Pa. ..	1.00
J. Monahan, Boston, Mass.	.25
J. C. Ross, Boston, Mass.	.25
John Lyons, Boston, Mass.	.25
D. J. Donahue, Boston, Mass.	.25
R. Regan, Boston, Mass.	.25
9th and 11th A. D.'s, New York city	1.80
Sympathizer, New York city	.42
F. C. Schweier, Schenectady, New York	.25
K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, New York	.50
J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo.	2.00
E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal. ..	1.00
J. B. Ferguson, Toulumne, Cal. ..	5.00
Chas. Rogers, Sugar City, Colo. ..	2.00
J. H. Masterson, Denver, Colo. ..	.50
E. W. Scanavino, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
J. P. Wardrop, Rossland, B. C. ..	1.00
. Springer, Red Mountain, Colo. .	5.00
N. Anderson, Silverton, Colo.	10.00
R. Mackenzie, Silverton, Colo. ..	5.00
Total	$48.72

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

Joe Reidl, Mineral City, O. .... $	.50
J. Missner, Mineral City, O. ..	.25
F. Binder, Mineral City, O.	.50
J. Stevenson, Mineral City, O...	.25
T. Chalmers, Jr. Mineral City..	.50
J. Grater, Mineral City, O.	.20
Section Rockville, Conn.	5.00
H. Engleman Rockville, Conn.	10.00
Section Fall River, Mass.	2.56
Section North Hudson, N. J. ..	3.00
E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal.	1.50
Section Buffalo, N. Y.	3.10
F. Appel, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Branch 3, Kings County, N. Y.	1.15
Collection of 1433 S. Carlisle st., Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Section Boston, Mass.	10.00
Total	$ 41.51
Previously acknowledged ...	263.52
	$305.03

ATTENTION LOUISVILLE!

All members and sympathizers of Section Louisville are earnestly urged to attend special meeting at our regular hall, 109 W. Jefferson street, Sunday afternoon, October 7th, at 2.30 o'clock.

Matters of the utmost importance are to be considered. The last month of the campaign agitation should be pushed more vigorously than ever. Let us all do our full duty. Revolutionists are not and cannot be shirkers. Those members who have had a good long "rest" from attending meetings or helping in the agitation should pitch right in and lend their active aid at least for the remaining weeks of the campaign. So far our meetings have been better attended than ever before; sales of literature have been larger; and plainly more sympathy manifested.

Comrades, do your duty. Fail not to attend special party meeting Sunday, afternoon, October 7th, 2.30 o'clock.

Jas. H. Arnold, Organizer.

I. W. W. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 2.)

standing, but as a semi-understanding of leniency had been made with the general office, and as the local had sent in for literature and to various funds many times more than enough money to have placed it in good standing, it was decided to give its delegate his voice and vote.

The case of the three delegates from the Musical Union, a so-called sub-division of the as yet unorganized Public Service Department was taken up next, and resulted after some complicated explanations by them and by the national Secretary and President, in their being seated with their accredited vote.

The unanimous decision for a stenographic report was the only matter intervening between this and the adjournment of the convention at 5.15 to allow the various committees to organize and take up their labors.

Chicago, September 23.—This was another day of rout for the reactionary element. A motion to have a stenographic report of the convention was unanimously adopted after puny attempt of the reactionists to defeat it on the ground of too great an expense. Long applause followed the adoption of the motion to make a verbatim record of the proceedings.

After a running fight with the obstructors all the committees were formed. The constitution committee stands, St. John, De Leon, Kinneally, Michaels, Mackinnon and Foote, with one more to be added from the Musicians' delegation. There is a revolutionary majority on all of the other committees also. The three musicians were seated, also two other delegates, one from Montreal.

The "Chicago Socialist" is out with a pure and simple political blast, in which it declares that "the Trautmann-De Leon brand of r-r-revolutionists are going to get licked." It doesn't look much like it in the convention hall.

As previously stated the convention on Friday settled the case of the contesting Transportation Department locals, and repudiated and condemned the autocratic, corrupt practices of McCabe, by seating all the contestants by a vote of 379 to 246. L. M. Kohl, the delegate supposed to represent the so-called Department was also seated, by unanimous consent.

By consent of the convention in committee of the whole, McCabe, representative of the Transportation Department on the Executive Board, opened his case again, presenting what was alleged to be new evidence, but which only succeeded in drawing the noose tighter around his own neck. Delegate De Leon by questions forced McCabe into admitting that three of the four suspended locals were in good standing when the trouble between Hall and McCabe began, and were in bad standing at present only because the dues they offered the general organization were refused. The fact was also brought out that appeals of the deposed locals were ignored both at the Executive Board of the Department, and the General Executive Board.

McCabe in his remarks insinuated that Fitzgerald and others of the contestants were in the employ of the Employers' Associaion, and was roundly hissed for the slander.

The testimony of McCabe, and the answering of questions on the case took up the whole morning and part of the afternoon, it evidently being the plan of the reactionary minority to drag proceedings to the breaking point if possible. As soon as the case was closed, Delegate De Leon moved, in the light of the new evidence acquired, to seat the contestants except those whom the convention might ascertain were not in good standing at the time the Hall-Kohl troubles began.

De Leon's position was that if the locals were in bad standing before the Sam Gompers and Morris Braun methods of McCabe, that McCabe's wrong could not cure the locals' previous defect, but if they were in good standing and fell into bad standing by refusing to pay dues to a McCabe, it was to their credit, and they were not in bad standing with the committee of the whole.

Hall's resignaion from the secretaryship of the Department, which McCabe held existed, and on which he based most of his reasons for his actions, was shown never to have existed. With that fact established, McCabe's attempt at making a case for himself fell flat.

It was at this time that Hahneman the Volkszeitung Corporation's reporter in the convention offered his amendment, the intent of which was to debar the contesants one and all from a seat. The amendment was merely a re-hashing of the amendment offered the previous night by P. R. McDonald, one of the Miners' reactionary delegates, and seconded by Hahneman, which was ruled out of order. McDonald's amendment had been to seat only those contestants who were found to be in good standing at the present time, a manifestly impossible thing for any of them to be. Hahneman's amendment differed only in omitting the clause which had caused the previous ruling out of order the amendment, namely the election of a sub-committee, which was inadmissable in a committee of the whole.

In support of his amendment, Hahneman appealed to the constitution, tried to belittle the overwhelming evidence of the constitution's having been trampled on by McCabe as being child's play, and spoke so outrageously of the progressive element, saying that there was an undercurrent to disrupt or capture the I. W. W. for some individual's personal ends, that hisses broke out all over the hall. Hesselwood, St. John's alternate, for the Mining Department, and himself a Socialist party man, took the floor and in a rousing speech which carried the house with it, denounced the cowardly and malicious innuendos and assertions of Hahneman. "The preamble states the workers must get together on the political as well as the industrial field," Hesselwood declared, "and any man who does not stand by that and strive for it is not fit to sit here." Hesselwood also scored the two reactionary delegates of the Miners, for lining up with those who wished to commit a crime on the working class by assuming autocratic power.

R. T. Sims of Milwaukee also spoke against the amendment. McMullen, the reactionary Mining delegate from Butte, then took the floor and held it some forty minutes, his sole purpose being to drag the case a little longer. He was given free rope.

Mrs. Lillian Forberg finally forcibly declared what had been evident to the far-seeing delegates all along, that there was a conspiracy to disrupt the I. W. W., and that part of the plot was to drag proceedings till the delegates were worn out. She condemned McMullen and Hahneman for their part in it, and appealed to the revolutionists to keep quiet, and let the reaction talk itself out.

The question was immediately put, the amendment defeated and the motion to seat carried amid wild applause.

Immediately afterward, the second part of the divided motion arising from the Riordan resolution, namely to seat L. M. Kohl, the delegate elected for the so-called Transportation Department, was carried unanimously without the necessity of a roll call.

Eighth Day's Session.

Chicago, Ill., September 24.—The revolutionary delegates, to prevent being starved out by the dilatory tactics of reaction, voted, after a bitter fight, to pay one dollar and a half per day to all delegates not supported by their organizations. MacKinnon, New York, threatened to get out an injunction to prevent the payment. Later, on a question put by De Leon, he retracted. Those leading the fight against the motion were McMullen and Hahneman, the "Volkszeitung's" reporter. Mrs. Forberg, speaking for the motion, pointed to McMullen and Hahneman as the mouthpieces of capitalist thought in the convention.

W. E. McDermut, the stenographer of last year's convention, was placed at the same post again. The musical delegates were seated, with ten votes between them.

Reports of the national officers followed. Report of the general president, C. O. Sherman, consumed thirty minutes to read. It dealt mainly with general matters. Among the few specific points it touched upon was the industrial form of organizing unions. The report recommended adversely against the system of organizing industrial unions as units. The report was coldly received. The report of the secretary-treasurer, Wm. E. Trautmann, consumed one hour and fifty minutes in reading. It covered the whole field and made a large number of recommendations. The report paid a glowing tribute to the work done in the I. W. W. by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance forces that merged into the I. W. W. It recommended the industrial form of organizing unions; also methods of entering into relations with labor bodies abroad, radical action in the transportation department matter, and continuance of the universal label as a weapon against Gompers unionism, and made other valuable points.

The secretary's report threw light upon the growth of the organization. Immediately after last year's convention about 4,247 members were found to be installed. At the close of the year this had only risen to 5,078; January, 8,200; February, 7,817; March, 10,775; April, 13,227; May, 16,750; June, 21,000; July, 22,000; August, 45,000; September, 60,000. The report exposed in detail the abuses that have crept into the organization, including its administration. Loud applause followed reading of report.

Ninth Day's Session.

Chicago, September 25.—To-day was consumed in the reading of reports and resolutions. General President Sherman offers a supplementary report containing many valuable recommendations. The minutes of the General Executive Board were read, and John Riordan read a personal report, which was warmly received.

The report of the Committee On Rules was accepted. The reactionists are held down to a majority vote. Eight additional committees were decided on: strikes and lockouts, education and literature being among them.

Many resolutions were read and referred to proper committees. Sentiment is strong against the admission of militiamen into the organization. Both of to-day's sessions were quiet. The reaction, after the drubbing of yesterday, hardly dares to raise its head.

Chicago, September 24.—The Industrial Workers of the World Convention on Monday, tired of putting up with the blocking and delaying tactics of the reactionists, carried the war into Africa, suspended the section of the Constitution which prevented the action, and voted to pay from the national treasury the wages of those delegates who were not being supported by their locals or department. Thunderous cheers followed the taking of the vote and frequently interrupted the speeches of W. W. Cox, C. H. Duncan, Albert Ryan, Smith, of New Orleans, and others who spoke in favor of the action.

Most of the delegates were here on their own expense, considering only their duty to the working class. The reactionists knew this, and this was in great part the mainspring of their blocking tactics. Their whole hope was to starve out the revolutionary delegates, and be left to run things in their own anti-revolutionary manner.

Daniel MacKinnon, of New York, when the proposition to pay the wages of the delegates was first made, threatened to appeal to a capitalist court for an injunction to prevent the payment of the money. His statement created a storm of hisses, amid which Delegate Keefe moved the expulsion of MacKinnon from the I. W. W. as a traitor to the working class. This was seconded with a roar by half of the delegates on the floor, but was ruled out of order as the local unions have jurisdiction over their members.

After a fight, led by the reactionary Miners' delegate from Butte, himself getting $5 a day and expenses, the motion was carried. Later De Leon rose to a question of personal privilege, meaning the move to expel MacKinnon from the convention; he asked MacKinnon if he would retract. MacKinnon said yes, and the matter was dropped there.

Monday's session reached at last, in the afternoon, the reports of the two general officers, President Sherman and Secretary Trautmann. Trautmann's report was some four times longer than Sherman's, and was received with rapt attention, and enthusiastic cheers.

Before the reports were read, Secretary Trautmann read congratulatory telegrams from the Hebrew Socialist Federation of New York, and from the New York "Arbeiter," the Jewish Socialist Labor Party organ, and also a stirring and buoyant letter from Wm. D. Haywood, secretary of the Mining Department, now illegally imprisoned in Ada County jail, Idaho. Haywood's letter, the reading of which brought forth great applause and three cheers and a tiger for its writer and his fellow prisoners, was instinct with hope and confidence in the victory of the working class.

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage,"

wrote the courageous chairman of last year's I. W. W. convention, and closed with the words, "I will be with you in the third national convention of the Industrial Workers of the World."

The letter was ordered sent to all the working class papers in the United States for publication.

It was only after a long and stern fight against the dilatory tactics of the reaction that the report of the general officers was at last reached. As stated in previous reports the reaction is weak in point of number of delegates. It is strong only because two of the miners' delegates, one an engineer from Butte, and the other, the capitalist mayor of Rossland, B. C., casting 108 and 109 votes, respectively, are working tooth and nail with it to beat out the revolutionary breath of the organization, and turn it into a rival pure-and-simpledom with a new name. Should the reaction bolt, as the capitalist papers, inspired by the pure and simple political Socialists, declared on the third day of the convention that it would, it would have but about twenty delegates to bolt with. As it is, the reaction's whole struggle is to hinder the work of the earnest and progressive delegates as much as possible.

President Sherman's report dealt with the growth of the organization since its inception, from the 4,247 members who installed at the close of the last convention, to its present membership of 60,000 actual good-standing members. Sherman lauded the voluntary organizers for their ardent and effective work in the field. The outrage on Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John was recounted, and recommendation made that half the revenue from the Mining Department be returned to it for addition to the defense fund for the persecuted men.

Sherman held that the Industrial Worker should be made a semi-monthly or, if possible, a weekly publication, and that steps should be taken to build up a printing plant owned and controlled by the organization.

Sherman took exception to the mode of organization adopted by the Industrial Councils of New York and Paterson, N. J., namely, that but one charter should issue in one industry in one locality, and not allowing craft charters. Sherman's position is that the working class is not yet ready for so advanced a form of organization.

Trautmann's report went into great detail in all matters of the organization, and made many recommendations. It recommended the industrial form of organization as presented by Augustine in his protest against the craft union of housesmiths in New York. Radical action in the matter of corruption in the so-called Transportation Department was recommended, also action on the so-called Musical Union sub-division.

The Metal and Machinery Department history was reviewed and commented on.

Industrial Councils were reported being formed in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Flat River, Mo., Cincinnati, and Paterson. Councils are in course of formation in Cleveland, Arizona state, Seattle, and Toronto, Canada.

Trautmann went at length into the subject of the industrial form of organization. By arguments taken from the capitalist structure of society, he proved that it was the only proper and effective method.

Recommendations as to defining the duties and powers of District Councils were made, and a brief report of the strikes and lockouts of the past year. Recommendations were made on this subject, and also in the matter of the regulation of finances and the employment of adequate office help. According to the report, two of the best office assistants were arbitrarily dismissed and since July Trautmann has been working outrageous hours, as high as ninety-six hours a week in one case, to keep the work of the office in condition.

On the label question Trautmann showed that the label was not a compromise with A. F. of L. ideas, but a powerful weapon to combat that same A. F. of L. in its label-intrenched strongholds. A. F. of L. Persecution, The I. W. W., and the Farmers, The Collective Will of the Membership, Relations with Working Class Organiztions Abroad, The Labor Press Supporting the I. W. W., The First of May, The Mine Owners' Conspiracy Against Haywood and the Others, and the Constitution, were other features in the report.

It was decided to print, as soon as possible, both official reports, distribute them to the delegates, and refer them to the Constitution Committee.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

Ratification Meeting

WORKINGMEN! A Meeting to Ratify the Nominations of the Candidates of the

OUR EMBLEM

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

WILL BE HELD AT

COOPER UNION

Saturday, October 6, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SPEAKERS:
THOMAS H. JACKSON,
CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.
Daniel DeLeon, Frank Bohn, James Connolly and James T. Hunter.

All Thinking Workingmen Should Attend

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKETS.

NEW YORK:
Governor,
THOMAS H. JACKSON.

MICHIGAN:
Governor,
HERMAN RICHTER.

OHIO:
Secretary of State,
MAX EISENBERG.

INDIANA:
Secretary of State,
THEO. BERNINE.

CONNECTICUT:
Governor,
C. F. ROBERTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Governor,
WM. H. CARROLL.

MINNESOTA:
Governor,
J. W. JOHNSON.

NEW JERSEY.
Congress,
N. M. HEMBERG,
WALTER GILPIN.
WALTER GILPIN,
FREDRICK W. BALL,
JACOB ROTH,
FRANK RAPP,
CHRISTIAN J. WOLF,
BERNARD BURGHOLZ
ULRICH FRUEH,
HERMAN HARTUNG.
GUSTAVE JOHNSON.

PENNSYLVANIA:
Governor,
JOHN DESMOND.

RHODE ISLAND.
Governor,
DAVID J. MORAN.

WISCONSIN:
Governor,
O. J. ROSEAAS.

WASHINGTON:
Judges of the Supreme Court,
F. H. CONANT,
Of Auburn.
GEORGE FERCH,
Of Spokane.
AUGUST ANDERRSON,
Of Port Angeles.
JOHN RAYMOND,
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